"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New-York Times.

Fair and warmer; light southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,025. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market excited.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.07¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¾c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday passed the bill providing for two additional regiments of artillery. The Senate spent the day in consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill.—Pages 2 and 3.

FOREIGN.—A Pekin dispatch received in Berlin says China has agreed to lease Wei-Hai-Wei and Port Arthur to Russia for ninety-nine years. Russia's demands on China published in The London Times have not received confirmation through the British Foreign Office. Russia means to augment her Eastern fleet by thirty torpedo boats and eight cruisers. Lord Roberts urged a forward policy on the British Indian frontier in a speech in the House of Lords. Twenty-seven Persians were killed in a quarrel at Hamadan. A new Cabinet has been formed in Austria, and the Emperor will receive the members to-day.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A number of New England cotton mills reopened yesterday, and it is expected that the strike will soon be over.

Dr. A. A. Matthews, the physician of the village of Gladstone, Ohio, was called from his bed early yesterday morning and shot by an unknown man.

Every man employed in the canal work between Rome and Utica quit work yesterday. Their demand for more pay will be granted by the contractors, it is said.

Potter's Bridge, crossing the Erie Canal at Utica, fell yesterday while several workmen were upon it. One man was killed, another dangerously and others slightly injured.

Charles H. Cramp, head of the shipbuilding firm, said yesterday that the widespread talk about buying warships abroad was part of a plan instigated by a syndicate having a big commission in view.

The Cunard Line steamship Catalonia, bound from Liverpool to Boston, with eighty-six passengers, became disabled through an accident to her machinery. She was picked up by the steamer Delaware and towed to Halifax, where they arrived yesterday.

Joseph F. Loubat (the Duc de Loubat) has given property valued at $1,100,000 to Columbia University, to serve as a permanent endowment fund for the library, subject to an annuity of $60,000 to the donor throughout his life. The Trustees accepted the gift at their meeting yesterday.

Page 2.

Enlistment of men for the navy was begun yesterday in this city, Boston, and Philadelphia in anticipation of action by Congress.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles said yesterday that he regarded President McKinley's decision to send supplies to Cuba in war vessels the most serious feature of the crisis. It may mean, he said, the first step in armed intervention. He relates the history of the former proposition to buy Cuba.

Page 3.

The United States Supreme Court decided that the Nebraska statute, on which is based what is known as the Nebraska maximum freight case, is unconstitutional and invalid.

Page 4.

Counsel in the Lattimer murder trial began to sum up at Wilkesbarre.

Sixteen engineers who have formed a mining company started for the Klondike last night from Jersey City.

The Canadian Government, instead of increasing the mounted police force in the Yukon, proposes to send troops from the garrisoned cities.

Preliminary papers for the consolidation of three leading hard rubber companies have been signed. The headquarters of the new concern will be in this city.

A lively debate over the United States Alaskan Homestead and Right of Way bill took place in the House of Commons at Ottawa yesterday. The concessions asked by this country were opposed.

In the Assembly yesterday the members for Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs wrangled over the East River Bridge bill and the bill to increase the salaries of firemen in Brooklyn. Continual discrimination against their borough was charged by the Brooklyn Assemblymen.

Ex-Senator Hill's arraignment of the Ellsworth Newspaper bill is regarded as a tactical master stroke and as of great advantage to him in his plans to control the Democratic State Convention. It has had the effect of rallying waverers in the Legislature in opposition to the measure.

Page 5.

Warden Pilsbury of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island resigned yesterday.

Plans for proposed changes in the Democratic Clubhouse were submitted last night to the club's governors.

Two bureaus for the registration of applicants for places in Schedule G of the civil service lists will be opened to-day.

There was a lively contest at the election of the North Side Board of Trade. James L. Wells was elected President for the third time.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday approved the bill passed by the Legislature giving 5 per cent. of the excise moneys to the Teachers' Retirement Fund.

Gen. Sharpe's contemplated retirement from the Board of United States General Appraisers is not expected to lead to any other changes in the near future.

Gordon H. Delegan, said to be from New York, was assaulted by an alleged policeman in Chicago on Sunday night and robbed of his money and jewelry.

Seven students from Princeton got drunk in Trenton, N. J., on Saturday night and were arrested. Their escapade became known, and they will be called upon to face the Faculty.

President Andrew S. Draper of the University of Illinois was elected City Superintendent of Schools yesterday by the Board of Education. His salary was fixed at $6,000 a year.

The Association for the Advancement of the Interests of the Port of New York was formed yesterday by members of the Produce Exchange and others. Its object is to promote the commerce of the port in various ways.

Page 7.

John M. Ward, the Brooklyn lawyer, brought a test suit against the city yesterday involving $9,000,000 in taxes.

Henry Mader Pitt, a well-known actor, who had had a long career on the stage in England and America, committed suicide in a boarding house at 221 West Thirty-eighth Street yesterday by taking carbolic acid. He had been out of employment for some time.

Page 9.

Justice Chase, in an opinion on the Union Pacific reorganization case, says the committee has authority to use $90,000,000, or any other amount not exceeding $100,000,000, of the first mortgage bonds.

Page 12.

The Kings County Grand Jury has begun work on the alleged scandals in the department of ex-City Works Commissioner Willis.

The trial of ex-Coroner Coombs of Brooklyn, charged with grand larceny in making alleged false returns for inquests, was begun.

Three large hard rubber firms have taken preliminary steps to combine, their avowed object being to keep down expenses and prices.

In the trial of Capt. O. M. Carter, United States Army, yesterday, statements given to him by the Union Trust Company showing large deposits made by him on his private account were admitted in evidence after strenuous objections by his counsel.

Counsel for both sides examined William H. Hurlbut yesterday in the contest over the will of his father, Henry A. Hurlbut. The witness said that the valuation of property by his son-in-law had been done at his direction through ignorance. He also [illegible] of having his father's security box broken open the next morning after the [illegible].

[illegible] Grauer was arrested in the District Attorney's office by Detective Sergeant [illegible] yesterday morning on a charge of arson in the first degree. He is accused of setting fire to a store kept by Louis Weisberg at 178 Canal Street Oct. 28, 1894. Grauer's father is serving a term of thirty-six years in Sing Sing Prison for the same crime. Two other arrests are expected to be made soon.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
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Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
United Service.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.

PHILIPPINES REVOLT AGAIN.

Fifty-three Spanish Soldiers Were Killed in a Fresh Rebellion, Hongkong Advices Say.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Hongkong says a fresh rebellion has broken out in the Philippines and that fifty-three Spanish soldiers have been killed. No further details are known at Hongkong.

FALL OF A BRIDGE AT UTICA.

Workman Killed and Several Men Injured, One Dangerously—Accident Due to Carelessness.

UTICA, N. Y., March 7.—Potter's Bridge, crossing the Erie Canal in Whitesboro Street, this city, fell shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, and a party of carpenters and laborers who were at work upon it were thrown twenty feet to the bottom of the canal. Philip Yost, a laborer, was instantly killed. John Winengodorf was so dangerously injured that his recovery is doubtful. Several other men are slightly injured.

The bridge was being removed to make way for a new structure, and the accident was due to carelessness. There were no braces placed under the bridge to hold it when the trusses were removed, and the men stood upon the bridge floor while the carpenters unhooked the bolts and rods which sustained the structure. Finally, there was one bolt left to loosen, and when the foreman struck it the structure collapsed.

THE CATALONIA DISABLED.

Cunard Liner Towed to Halifax by the Delaware—Was Bound to Boston from Liverpool.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 7.—The steamer Delaware, which towed in the steamer Missouri last March, arrived here to-day with the Cunard liner Catalonia, which she picked up on Friday, 800 miles from Halifax, bound from Liverpool to Boston, with eleven intermediate and seventy-five steerage passengers and a general cargo. The Catalonia had been disabled by a break in the crank shaft between the low and intermediate shafts; slide-valve gear broken, and cylinder shifted. The accident occurred on Wednesday.

Although placed in an uncomfortable position for two days, the passengers manifested little anxiety. Capt. Stevens assured them that there was no danger and that the ship would probably be picked up by a passing steamer, as she was right in the lane of transatlantic traffic. From Wednesday until Friday no vessels passed, but on the latter day the Delaware hove in sight, and arrangements were quickly made to take the Catalonia in tow. Halifax was the nearest port, and it was decided to come here.

BOSTON, March 7.—As soon as the news of the Catalonia's arrival was received in Boston the agents of the Cunard Line telegraphed to make arrangements for the transportation of the passengers to this city. The steerage passengers will come by boat; the intermediate by train.

LILIPUTIANS TO WED.

Franz Ebert and Elsie Lau Expect to Marry in the Near Future.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Franz Ebert, the funny little man of the Liliputians, is to take a wife—not a big one, either, but one almost as small as himself. She is Elise Lau, the prettiest of the female midgets in the company.

The exact time for the wedding has not been fixed, but the couple promise that it will be some time in the near future. Ebert and his prospective bride met for the first time just before the company started on the road this year. Since then they have been most devoted. Ebert is twenty-nine and Miss Lau is twenty-three. Both are under thirty inches in height.

RELIEF EXPEDITION IN SEATTLE.

All the Laplander Children Suffering from the Measles.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 7.—The Government's Alaska relief expedition, with the 537 reindeer and 113 Laplanders, which left New York last Tuesday, March 1, at 6 P. M., over the Pennsylvania Road to Chicago, where it took the St. Paul and Milwaukee to this city, here transferring to the Great Northern for the balance of the land journey, reached here at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, having made the unprecedented time for freight trains of six days from coast to coast.

The reindeer all stood the journey well. The Laplander children kept the measles with them all the way from New York, reaching Seattle with the whole twenty-six suffering from that disease.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure remains high over the Eastern and Southern districts. An extensive area of low pressure has advanced into the Northwest from British America, and is now central in Southeastern Montana.

The weather is nearly clear in New England, the lake regions, and the central valleys. An area of clouds lies along the South Atlantic Coast, and light showers have occurred on the coast from Hatteras to Southern Florida. Considerable cloudiness accompanies the northwestern low, but rain has fallen as yet only in Montana. The temperature has remained nearly stationary along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, but has risen somewhat in the interior. The weather will continue partly cloudy and threatening on the immediate Middle and South Atlantic Coast Tuesday, possibly with light showers. Apart from this fair weather is indicated in the districts east of the Mississippi. The weather will remain fair in the Southwest and become increasingly cloudy and threatening in the Northwest, probably followed by light rain or snow in the latter section.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather 1897.	Bureau. 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	26	34	37
6 A. M.	23	34	36
9 A. M.	22	37	43
12 M.	25	38	50
4 P. M.	30	45	50
6 P. M.	31	41	46
9 P. M.	29	39	42
12 P. M.	26	39	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1897	27
Corresponding date for last twenty years	37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 46 degrees at 2:00 P. M.; the minimum was 34 degrees at 5:00 A. M. The humidity at 8:00 A. M. was .73, and at 8:00 P. M. .70.

MUSIC BOXES playing any tune and always ready. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av., bet. 22d & 23d Sts.—Adv.

JOSEPH F. LOUBAT'S GIFT

He Establishes a Library Endowment Fund of $1,100,000 at Columbia University.

IN MEMORY OF HIS PARENTS

The Donation Accepted by the Trustees, Subject to a $60,000 Annuity While Mr. Loubat Lives—Sketch of His Life.

The Trustees of Columbia University received at their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon by far the largest gift to a public institution made in this city by a living donor since J. Pierpont Morgan gave $1,000,000 for a new building to the Lying-in Hospital. The donation is a piece of real estate valued at $1,100,000, on a conservative estimate, and will be used to put the Columbia Library on a lasting foundation after the death of Joseph Florimond Loubat, Duc de Loubat, the giver. His act is contingent upon the granting to him of an annuity of $60,000 for the remainder of his life by the Trustees.

The real estate consists of the premises 503, 505, 509, and 511 Broadway, with a frontage of 125 feet on that thoroughfare, between Broome and Spring Streets, and extending through to Mercer Street, where the numbers are 74, 76, 78, 80, and 82. This gift was made a few days ago, but not formally accepted by the Trustees until yesterday, when they met in the Trustee Room at 3 P. M. The members of the board present were: William C. Schermerhorn, Chairman; John B. Pine, clerk; President Seth Low, the Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, professor in Union Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, pastor of Trinity Church; W. Bayard Cutting, Frederic R. Coudert, George L. Rives, John Crosby Brown, Dr. William H. Draper, Lenox Smith, Edward Mitchell, Bishop Abram Newkirk Littlejohn of Long Island, Stephen P. Nash, H. H. Cammann, Dr. George G. Wheelock, Frederic Bronson, the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, and William B. Parsons.

The Trustees adopted resolutions accepting Mr. Loubat's donation, and expressing their appreciation of his generosity. In a subsequent statement the Trustees said:

"This splendid endowment, coupled with the gift of President Low of a building in memory of his father, will put the work of the library upon a sure foundation forever, enabling it to grow and be maintained upon a fitting scale, notwithstanding the possible pressure of demands from other sources. The gift is therefore regarded by the Trustees as one of the greatest importance and value."

The property deeded consists principally of shops, and its location insures a progressive increase in its rental and selling value that must not be left out of account in estimating the gift. Upon Mr. Loubat's death the property or its proceeds, less any excess of its income which the university may have had to advance to make up the $60,000 annuity to the donor, will constitute an endowment fund for the maintenance and support of the library, under the name of the Gaillard-Loubat Library Endowment Fund. It is named in memory of the parents of Mr. Loubat. His father was Joseph Alphonse Loubat and his mother's maiden name was Susan Elizabeth Gaillard.

The library of Columbia University now contains about 250,000 volumes, and the building in which it is stored, President Low's gift, is unequaled among the library buildings on any other American college campus.

Mr. Loubat has not only given a number of books and manuscripts to the library, but a few years ago established, in connection with the university, two notable prizes, a first one of $1,000, and a second prize of $400, with a permanent endowment sufficient to insure their being awarded at least every five years. They are given for the best works published in the English language on the history, geography, numismatics, archaeology, ethnology, and philology of North America. They may be competed for by any citizen of any country, whether connected with the university or not, but the university has power at will to direct the competition by calling for the investigation of certain questions as theses for the works to be entered in the contest.

The men who won the prizes in 1893 and their works were: First, Henry Adams, "History of the United States of America during the Administrations of Jefferson and Madison," published in nine volumes, 1889-1890; second, A. F. Bandelier, "Report of Investigations Among the Indians of the Southwestern States," published in two volumes, 1890-1892. The Committee of Award for 1898 consists of Prof. H. T. Peck of Columbia University, Chairman; Prof. Daniel G. Brinton of the University of Pennsylvania, and W. J. McGee of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C.

Sketch of the Donor's Life.

Joseph Florimond Loubat, who has borne for five years the title of the Duc de Loubat, bestowed by the Vatican, is a true cosmopolitan. He was born in this city on Jan. 21, 1831, and inherited a large amount of wealth, which has enabled him to travel extensively, study in various climes, and serve various governments. He is unmarried, and spends about half of his time now at Paris, where his address is 47 Rue Dumont d'Urville, and the remainder in this city, where his place of abode is the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He has received a large number of orders and decorations, and belongs to many scientific societies. His clubs in this city are the Knickerbocker, Union, Union League, New York Yacht, and University, and he also belongs to the Tuxedo Club, the American Geographical Society, the New York Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Loubat has given munificently to the Catholic Church, and his service was recognized in 1888 by Pope Leo XIII., who gave him the title of Comte on March 6 of that year. In 1893 the Pontiff gave him the title he now bears, Duc de Loubat. He is commonly addressed as Mr. Loubat, however.

Mr. Baker, the librarian of Columbia University, who knows him well, made it a practice of addressing him as "Count" after he received that title, and kept it up even after Comte Loubat became the Duc de Loubat. One day the Duc surprised the librarian by turning to him, after receiving the customary salutation, and remarking, "Now, I don't mind being called 'Mr. Loubat,' but if you will call me by my title, I insist on its being the correct one, 'Duc.'"

Duc de Loubat's Autobiography.

Mr. Loubat has published an elaborate autobiography, entitled, "Le Duc de Loubat, 1831-1894," which not only describes his own life, but goes in detail into his family history, and tells of honors, decorations, degrees of European universities, and distinctions conferred by South American Republics which fell to the lot of the Loubats. One decoration, the order of St. Stanislaus, came from the grandfather of the present Czar of Russia. In 1866 he was an attaché of the Wurtemberg Legation at Paris, and has since received the cross of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor for his services. He has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Vienna, and prizes have been awarded him by the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and the Academy of Sciences at Paris, all for researches in American history.

When this country in 1867 sent a special Embassy to St. Petersburg to thank the then Czar for the neutral attitude of Russia during the Rebellion, Mr. Loubat went as Secretary, and published a book on the work of the Embassy, upon its return, which was freely circulated. He gave 200 copies of it to Columbia, and about the same number of copies of his "Medallic History of the United States," which cost him $30,000 to publish. This is an elaborate compendium of the medals awarded for services by this Government, illustrated by etchings of the French artist Jacquemart. This last gift to Columbia was made in 1885. Mr. Loubat gave a statue of Leo XIII. to the Catholic University at Washington some time ago.

An incident that had much to do with Mr. Loubat's giving up his residence in this city was a dispute he had with Henry Turnbull, a fellow member of the Union Club. The affair occurred in November, 1881, and obtained considerable publicity in the newspapers some six months later.

According to the statement given out for publication by Mr. Turnbull on May 13, 1882, he, with Mr. Loubat, Arthur L. Willing, and Eben Kimball, were talking together at the Union Club on Nov. 28, 1881. Mr. Loubat made some reference to a woman known to Mr. Turnbull, and Turnbull told him that a man who would use such language was unfit to belong to a gentleman's club and unfit to enter a gentleman's house.

It appeared from the correspondence that Mr. Turnbull had spoken publicly of the affront he had offered Mr. Loubat, and Mr. Loubat took no notice of it until in April he wrote to Mr. Turnbull denying that such words had been used, and offering to submit written proof that Mr. Turnbull had not spoken the truth.

Mr. Turnbull challenged him to submit the proofs to a friend, and Mr. Loubat submitted a letter from Mr. Willing saying he had not heard the words Mr. Loubat quoted Mr. Turnbull as saying. Mr. Turnbull obtained letters from Mr. Willing and Mr. Kimball, practically declaring they heard Mr. Turnbull insult Mr. Loubat, and gave out the entire correspondence for publication, including the two final letters.

The last but one was from Mr. Loubat to Mr. Turnbull. It was dated May 9, 1882, and said, among other things: "Such letters (Mr. Turnbull's reiterating the accusation of blackguardism) are only written in cases where the writer intends to maintain his position by other means than words." Mr. Turnbull promptly replied that, as Mr. Loubat had allowed five months to elapse without attempting to resent the affront, he must decline to do anything but "close the correspondence, retracting nothing of what I said."

The row became town talk, and the Governors of the Union Club were called upon by the members to take some action in the matter. On June 20, 1882, at a regular meeting, the matter was brought up for discussion, and it was decided by a vote of 14 to 4 to expel Mr. Loubat.

He appealed from the decision of the Governors to the courts. His appeal was heard by Justice Van Vorst in Special Term of the Supreme Court. Joseph H. Choate argued the case for him and took the grounds that the Governors had exceeded their powers, and that the expulsion was illegal.

The case was called April 18, 1884, and occupied the court more than a week. On Sept. 26 of that year Justice Van Vorst announced his decision, sustaining the Governors and declaring the expulsion legal. Mr. Loubat was not satisfied, and the Court of Appeals reversed the decision and ordered him reinstated. He is still a member of the club.

Even before the decision of the Governors expelling him was announced, Mr. Loubat went to Paris. He returned to this city to instruct his counsel to bring suit, but since that time his residence has been abroad. The part taken in the scandal by Mr. Turnbull was generally condemned by the members of the club who objected very strongly to what they deemed the unnecessary publicity given to the affair.

Vote of Thanks to Samuel Sloan.

An incident of the Trustees' meeting yesterday was a vote of thanks to Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for a recent gift of Pennsylvania fossil plants to the geological museum at Columbia.

Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, Ph. D., of Yale University was chosen director of the Department of Physiological Chemistry established last year in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which commences active operations this year, and will lecture on the subject here without resigning his Yale professorship. William J. Gies, Ph. D., will be an instructor, and Alfred Newton Richards and Henry Edwin McDermott assistants in the department.

1,000 MEN QUIT WORK ON CANAL.

Demand Higher Rate of Pay, Which It Is Said Contractors Will Grant.

UTICA, N. Y., March 7.—Every man employed in the canal work between Utica and Rome quit work this morning. There are about 1,000 in number, employed by Contractors O'Brien and Houlihan and the Warren Scharfe Company. They demand that the pay for laborers be increased from 12½ to 15 cents an hour. All the teamsters, masons, and stonecutters have gone out through sympathy.

The men marched from Rome to Utica on the towpath this morning, ordering their associates to quit. They used some violence. This afternoon a committee from their number waited upon O'Brien and Houlihan, and it is said that the increase will be granted.

CALLED FROM HIS BED AND SHOT

Mysterious Attempt to Kill a Doctor at Gladstone, Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 7.—An attack which will probably result in death, was made early this morning upon Dr. A. A. Matthews, the physician of the village of Gladstone, twelve miles south of this place. About 2 o'clock Dr. Matthews was called out of bed by a knock at his door. When he opened it to see what was wanted, an unknown man fired at him, wounding him in the abdomen.

Great indignation prevails over the atrocious act, and the authorities are making every effort to solve the mystery and apprehend the doctor's assailant.

NEW ENGLAND MILLS REOPEN.

Indications that the Strike in the Cotton Industry Will Soon End.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 7.—Reports from several cotton mill districts in New England indicate that the strike of operatives will soon be over. A number of mills started this morning, after a shut-down of several weeks, and others took on additional hands. The King Philip Mill here opened with a full complement of help, which does away with the last trace of trouble in this town.

At New Bedford, this State, the prevailing opinion is that the cloth mills strike will end this week.

The White Rock Cotton Mill, at Westerly, R. I., started again this morning, but only fifty of the strikers have returned to work so far.

At Biddeford, Me., the Pepperell and Laconia Cotton Mills have begun work with a full staff in all departments, after being closed for seven weeks. Many employes of the York Mills, in Saco, where the strike is still on, applied for work at the Biddeford mills, but there was only room for a few of them.

WHEAT DECLINES IN CHICAGO.

Leiter's Buying of September and December Gives Them a Boom.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Near-by futures in wheat were affected to-day by the Cuban developments principally, and closed weak at ⅝c decline for July and a cent lower for March. Far-off futures, however, were strong on Leiter's buying, and bad Illinois and Missouri crop reports. September and December wheat closed about 1½c higher than their former prices.

A good deal of nervousness was shown at the opening in wheat. The start was lower, July at 90¼@90⅝ showing an initial ¼@⅝c decline, while May was ½c lower at $1.05¼. For the moment traders fell under the influence of the grave condition of affairs between the United States and Spain and the big break in the London and New York stock markets. Prospects of war between two foreign nations almost invariably have a favorable effect on the local wheat market, and to-day was no exception to the rule. The selling pressure, stopped for the time being, however, was soon renewed. The news from Washington was of too grave a character to be overlooked, and besides this, nearly all the ordinary news of the day was of an exceptionally bearish nature.

July finally sold down to 90c and May to $1.04⅝. About midday a new feature developed in the buying by Leiter of the September and December futures. Shorts hardly understood this at first, but when buying orders of those deliveries were received from St. Louis, accompanied by reports of the very poor condition of the wheat plant in Illinois and Missouri, the crowd came into the market.

The Southwestern Limited.

A fast limited train to St. Louis and Cincinnati without an excess fare, via New York Central-Lake Shore and Big Four route. Most comfortable train; leaves Grand Central Station—centre of hotel district—every day at 1:00 P. M.—Adv.

$50,000,000 FOR DEFENSES

Congress About to Pass a Bill Giving the President Funds With Which to Prepare for War.

ALREADY BEFORE THE HOUSE

It Is a Response to the Desire of the Administration to Place Itself in Readiness for Any Emergency.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President McKinley will be supported by the Congress of the United States in his policy toward Spain.

Without asking many questions, and with so little reservation of consent as to make it accurate to say that its confidence in the Administration in this matter is unbounded, the House to-day passed the Senate bill to authorize the increase in the artillery by two regiments.

To-morrow the House probably will pass a National Defense bill, introduced to-day by Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee, and there is no doubt the bill will go through the Senate without delay. The bill provides:

"That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the National defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith to be expended at the discretion of the President and to remain available until June 30, 1899, $50,000,000."

The bill is now before the Committee on Appropriations, and it is understood it will be reported to-morrow for immediate action.

This is the most liberal measure of expenditure, to be made in the discretion of the President, that has ever been permitted by the American Congress. It is a direct response to the wishes of the President, made known to members of Congress.

Bound to Stop Cuban Atrocities.

The President is as strongly opposed to permitting war to afflict the country as he has been at any time since it has appeared that war might come out of the prolonged controversy with Spain on account of Cuba. He does not believe that war will come. Unless Spain shall decide that its trouble in Cuba cannot be settled to our satisfaction without a conflict, conflict will be avoided.

But the President is determined that Spain shall bring its savage war against the helpless Cubans to a close, either by vigorous military operations to restore peace or by the abandonment of the Cubans to undertake their own government. The time has not yet come—it may not come until something is to be done—for the President to make known his plan to bring about a cessation of the Cuban war.

There is no indication that the events of the last month have shaken the determination of the President in respect to Cuba. The excitement about the Maine disaster has not for more than a day distracted his thought or diverted it from the greater question—the pacification of Cuba.

The latest incident, the tardily discovered intimation of Spain that it would be pleased to have Gen. Lee withdrawn from Havana, did not interfere in the least with the President's purpose. The President did not choose to take the Cabinet into his confidence on that subject, but disposed of it after consultation with a few friends, none of whom let an inkling of it reach the public. It would be a secret yet if Madrid had not leaked.

Even the reports of many purchases by the Spanish Government of warships and other war material did not "rattle" the President. But he saw, more clearly than did some of his Cabinet officers, that it would not do to put off preparations until after Spain had concluded to provoke hostilities.

Without power to provide any unusual means of defense until after a declaration of war and the appropriation of money by Congress, the President is confined to the expenditure permitted by the appropriation granted for strictly peace conditions.

Practically a Peace Measure.

As there might be danger of assault at any moment from a Government not embarrassed by the Constitutional limitations that restrict the President, it was decided that, without expressing any hostile purpose, or any other purpose except to put the country in a condition to resist the assault of an enemy, the President should throw himself upon Congress in the hope that it would grant him temporary power to use funds and means in such amount and in such ways as to deter a possible foe by a slight illustration of the readiness of the United States to employ its abundant resources liberally to conduct a war if a war was unavoidable.

It was with knowledge of the President's hope and plans that a conference was held yesterday at the home of Senator Hoar, at which a dozen or more Senators were present, and where the proposition was brought up that in order to clothe the President with ample authority and means to uphold the dignity and authority of the United States, he should be authorized to expend money, and a good deal of it, in his discretion.

Conference at the White House.

This proposition was discussed again with the President this morning, at the White House, with Senator Allison, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee; Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee; Senator Davis, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Mr. Boutelle, Chairman of the House Naval Committee; Secretary Long of the Navy, Secretary Alger of the War Department, and Mr. Dingley. Mr. Alger's presence made it plain, although it has not been much talked about to-day, that whatever Congress was to be asked to do would not interest the navy alone.

Secretary Alger came almost direct from a conference with Speaker Reed at the latter's hotel. The Secretary of War called upon Mr. Reed about 9 o'clock and remained with him half an hour. They went over the existing situation thoroughly, and reached a perfect understanding.

The Speaker assured the Secretary that the House would promptly act upon any measure deemed necessary by the Administration in preparing for an emergency. He assured the Secretary that the House could be relied upon to support the Administration.

Before the conferrees had left the White House a half hour it was known what had been its decision. It was made known more definitely this afternoon when Mr. Cannon introduced his bill.

The House Ready to Act.

The introduction of this bill just as the House was passing the two artillery regiments bill created a profound impression. There is little doubt that if the bill had been pressed it could have been passed in an hour after it was introduced.

But there was to be no hurry. The President counseled careful work—enough deliberation to permit affairs to clarify if possible; and so the bill took the regular course.

At the War and Navy Departments the news that the bill had been introduced produced a new flutter of interest. Naval officers were delighted to know that it now would be possible, if the President considered it necessary, to buy as many ships as might be needed to bring the navy up to an equality of power with any probable antagonist.

USES FOR THE $50,000,000.

Large Torpedo Boat Destroyers and a Few First-Class Warships May Be Obtained.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Officials who will have the disposition of the $50,000,000 which Congress is about to appropriate say it by no means follows that because Congress places such a sum of money in the control of the President he will feel bound to spend all of it. Those who look for a wholesale purchase of warships from the bargain counters of European builders are likely to be disappointed.

A naval officer whose name is not obtainable to-night will leave here to-morrow on his way to Europe to inspect naval vessels that are building there.

The Navy Department at present is inclined to make but one purchase of this kind at first, at least in the shape of a substantial ironclad. It does desire to get possession of several of the larger class of torpedo boat destroyers, such as the Sokol of the Russian Navy, vessels of 300 tons, able to keep the sea in bad weather, a weak point with our own boats, and capable of enormous speed, such as thirty-two knots. But such craft are not for sale at all times; they are built to order generally, and could not be procured in this manner in less than six months from the date of contract, even in Europe, unless special prices were paid. There is no disposition on the part of the Navy Department to lumber the navy with a lot of unserviceable craft in a spasm of fear, but rather to get a few of the best vessels to be had.

The offers of ships to the Navy Department are now assuming definite and formal shape. During the day Secretary Long received a call from A. F. Lane, representing the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Company, and the agent for several war vessels now nearing completion in large foreign shipyards. These include two cruisers of the type of the Cincinnati, which are designed to be twenty-knot vessels, and two ironclads of fourteen knots, which would be called third class battleships under our rating. These are now open to purchase, and it is understood that Mr. Lane's visit was in this connection.

Some of the Vessels Offered.

The two cruisers are 330 feet long, 43 feet beam, 16 feet draught. They carry six 6-inch and four 5-inch guns, and an auxiliary battery. The ironclads have a 13¾-inch belt of Harveyized steel. Their armament is two 10-inch guns, four 5-inch, two 6-inch, six 6-pounders, and four 1-pounders. Mr. Lane regards these ships as first class in every particular, as they were designed on modern principles, and are being built by one of the leading shipbuilding firms of Europe. They are well along toward completion, and all four, it is said, could be in commission within a few months. They were originally designed for one of the South American republics, but there is said to be no obligation which would prevent their acquisition by the United States. Mr. Lane recently sold the Navy Department sixty of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt rapid-fire guns and his standing with officials is such as to give his representations as to ships much weight.

There are things that are wanted much more, than warships in case of trouble, and the army shares these needs, so that a fair proportion of the $50,000,000 would have to go to the War Department. These are abundant supplies of shot and shell and powder. The army is as short as the navy of these essential stores. It has been found, greatly to the gratification of the army officers, that there will not be nearly as much difficulty in securing modern arms for the army, even on a war footing, as was anticipated. This is because certain private gun makers have just brought out a type of repeating rifle very similar in general features to the army rifle, using the same cartridge of .30 gauge, and with about as great rapidity of fire. The plants of these companies are so extensive that they could turn the arms out very rapidly, so that the Springfield in the hands of the militia could be replaced in short order.

Ammunition Can Be Supplied.

In connection with the subject of the purchasing of naval ammunition, it is said that no contracts have been closed, but the department has informed itself fully as to how speedily it could secure every kind of ammunition and supplies in case of emergency. This inquiry has shown, in a general way, that the facilities of this country are ample to meet any demand for powder, projectiles, cartridge cases, primers, fuses, &c. These supplies are not kept in stock, however, and in case of emergency they would have to be made on orders. It is said that the capacity of one firm for turning out the brown prismatic powder required by the navy is 5,000,000 pounds a month, which would more than meet the demands of a conflict.

While no exact estimate has been made of the share of the $50,000,000 appropriation to be allotted to ammunition, it is roughly estimated that at least $10,000,000 would be so assigned owing to the enormous cost of refilling the ammunition chests of the warships now in service. At present there is not enough ammunition on hand for one refilling beyond that now on board. A single refilling costs $3,000,000. Each first-class battleship carries 400 tons of ammunition. With the amounts on hand and the refills which are being calculated on, the navy would have an ample supply of ammunition, even if the ships were called into frequent action. Naval officers explain that a refill will last through several engagements owing to the limit of endurance of men while in action. If the guns could be worked constantly, a refill would be exhausted in one heavy engagement, but the guns as well as the men have their limit of endurance. These considerations have all been taken into account in the rought estimates that have been made as to the refills requisite for a suitable equipment of the American fleet.

The appropriation of $50,000,000 for the National defense for which provision was made in the bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Cannon, will not involve the issue of bonds. This announcement was made by the Treasury officials, who stated that the Treasury was amply prepared to meet any demands that will likely be made upon it. On Feb. 1, the cash in the Treasury amounted to $856,571,766, of which $204,063,971 was gold; $511,858,834 silver, $107,564,958 in paper currency, and $33,084,002 in disbursing officers' balances, &c. The net available cash on hand above all liabilities amounts to $225,564,203.

C. H. CRAMP'S OPINION.

Talk About Buying Warships Part of a Syndicate Plan to Dispose of Unsaleable Vessels Here.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Charles H. Cramp, head of the shipbuilding firm, said to-day that the widespread talk of Spain buying warships abroad and the securing of options on these ships by the United States was part of a scheme instigated by a syndicate. Their purpose, he said, was to secure big commissions by helping English and German shipbuilders to unload on this Government a number of unsalable vessels, built either on speculation or by contract with various of the second-rate powers that are not able to pay for them.

"The total valuation of the ships involved in this deal," said Mr. Cramp, "is about $15,000,000. The commissions which the speculative syndicate would receive for disposing of them to the United States would be about 15 per cent. of the selling price, or, say, $2,225,000 on the whole lot."

Mr. Cramp declined to divulge the names of the members of this syndicate, but said it is composed of an Anglo-American combination embracing a large manufacturing establishment in England, one of the most noted contract brokers in New York City, and certain concerns engaged in the manufacture of ordnance materials, both in this country and abroad.

SPANISH STOCK DROPS IN PARIS.

France Would Like to See the United States Meet with a Check.

LONDON, March 8.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail comments upon the fact that the Bourse yesterday (Monday) for the first time was seriously affected by the situation of Spain and the United States and that Spanish stock fell heavily.

"French sympathies," says The Daily Mail's correspondent, "are undoubtedly with Spain. Furthermore, France desires to see a check put upon the growing political and commercial importance of the United States."

Spaniards in London for Ammunition.

LONDON, March 7.—Two separate commissions of Spanish officers arrived in London last week to purchase ammunition.

A Universal Favorite.

For richness of quality, dryness, and flavor, Moet & Chandon Champagne is unequaled. The sale of this celebrated wine is larger than that of any other brand—thus proving its universal popularity.—Adv.

THE LEE INCIDENT CLOSED

Spain Withdraws Her Request that the United States Consul General at Havana Be Recalled.

RELIEF MATTER ALSO SETTLED

The Fern Will Take the Supplies to Matanzas and Sagua, and the Montgomery Will Go to Havana.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Spain has withdrawn her request for the recall of Consul Gen. Lee, and Chargé d'Affaires du Bosc has expressed satisfaction with the present plan of the Navy Department in respect to the shipment of supplies to the starving Cubans.

The notice of Spain's withdrawal of her request as to the Havana Consul Generalship came to-day in an official communication from Minister Woodford. A message also came to-day to Chargé d'Affaires du Bosc from the Minister of State at Madrid, saying:

"You can disavow the rumor that any official application has been made for the recall of Gen. Lee."

This message conforms to what was understood by the President when he received the message asking for Lee's recall. There was nothing peremptory in Spain's request; it simply intimated that it would be agreeable to the Spanish Government if Gen. Lee should be displaced.

The decision of the Navy Department concerning the sending of ships to Cuba was made known at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the following brief statement was posted by the Bureau of Navigation:

"Montgomery will relieve the Fern at Havana. Fern will carry provisions to Matanzas and Sagua la Grande."

This conclusion was reached after conferences between the officials of the State and Navy Departments, and is understood to be such an adjustment as will not lead to further objection by the Spanish Government.

The Fern is a dispatch boat, without heavy armament or guns, although she belongs to the navy and is technically a naval vessel. As she comes as near being a transport as anything in our naval service, her selection will accord with the Spanish suggestion that a transport or merchant ship undertake this carriage of relief supplies.

The sending of the Montgomery to Havana is intended primarily to replace the Fern, which is now at Havana. The Montgomery is an unarmored cruiser of about 2,080 tons, with an armament of ten guns.

The plans of the Navy Department are to have the Montgomery start for Havana at once, in order that the Fern may return to Key West in time to take on the relief supplies reaching there next Wednesday. It will be the second visit of the Montgomery to Cuba, as she has only recently returned from a trip to Santiago de Cuba and Matanzas.

Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, says that no time has been fixed for the stay of the Montgomery at Havana, as the only decision thus far reached is that she will replace the Fern there for the present.

The Montgomery will be the first United States warship at Havana since the Maine disaster.

The personnel of the Montgomery is: Commander—George A. Converse; Executive Officer—Lieut. Commander William H. Beehler; Navigator—Lieut. Hamilton Hutchins; Watch Officers—Lieut. Wiley R. M. Field and Ensigns Louis R. de Steiguer, Roscoe Spear, and Robert H. Osborne; Surgeon—Floyd W. Curtis; Passed Assistant Paymaster—Martin McM. Ramsey; Chief Engineer—Isaac S. K. Reeves; Assistant Engineer—David V. H. Allen. The ship carries a crew of 228 men of all classes.

KEY WEST, March 7.—The Montgomery is being hurriedly coaled and work on her will be carried on through the night. It is hardly expected that she will leave for Havana before morning, and her departure may be further delayed.

MADRID STORY OF THE AFFAIR.

Account of the Conference Between Mr. Woodford and Senor Gullon.

MADRID, March 7.—The details of Spain's request that the United States Government recall Gen. Fitzhugh Lee from his post as Consul General of the United States at Havana are reported to be as follows:

The United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, had a conference at the Spanish Foreign Ministry last Thursday with Señor Gullon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and an official of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, who acted as interpreter. Señor Gullon expressed the desire of the Spanish Government that Gen. Lee be recalled as "proof of the good will of the United States."

Gen. Woodford cabled immediately to Washington on the subject, and the reply of the United States Government was communicated to Señor Gullon on Saturday.

Some of the Spanish provincial papers referred to the matter yesterday, but the newspapers of Madrid made no reference to it.

DE LOME MAY BE RESPONSIBLE.

A Suggestion that He Sent Out the Story About Gen. Lee and Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The State Department people are puzzled to know how the news about the request for the recall of Lee and the objection to the use of a warship for the conveyance of relief supplies came from Madrid so late and both together, without bringing more information at the same time.

When the announcement came on Sunday morning that Madrid had intimated to Washington a desire that a new Consul should be sent to take Gen. Lee's place, the request was an old story. The intimation came from Minister Woodford, in language very temperate and solicitous, rather than peremptory. Spain's Minister for Foreign Affairs suggested that perhaps it would be to the advantage of both countries if the Consul at Havana were a man who was not sometimes regarded as so actively in sympathy with the insurgents as to find it difficult to get along with the loyal Spanish. The suggestion was that it would be regarded by Spain as a graceful act, and one that would certainly be appreciated, if the United States could replace Gen. Lee with a new Consul not identified by so many people with one side of the controversy.

This was about the effect of the communication, probably in more cautious language, but not in words at which the Department of State could take offense. The reply sent was that printed to-day. It was not until that incident had been disposed of and was supposed to be dead that the objection was renewed against the sending of supplies by a warship. But that objection had been answered when the dispatch of Sunday came from Madrid.

The curiosity at the department is to learn how the man who gave out information received did not also give the sequel and the responses of the United States. Some expressions heard here to-day place the responsibility for the dispatch of Sunday upon the late Minister de Lome. He has just arrived at Madrid, and may have gathered the information contained in the dispatch. But if it was he, it is supposed that he must have known the rest of the story, and must have known also that the reply of this Government would become public as soon as the Spanish side of the story was published.

MR. RUBENS'S EXPLANATION.

His Idea of Spain's Motive in Asking for the Recall of Gen. Lee.

Regarding Spain's demand for the recall of Gen. Lee, Horatio S. Rubens, counsel of the Cuban Junta, said yesterday: "We of Spain's request has apparently been appreciated. Had Spain been her demand would have been and, even though the United States refuse to recall Lee, she would made use of her right to revoke his exequatur. This semi-official notice and the of the matter in the Spanish which is subject to Government censorship, is in the nature of a warning to President to withhold the reports of Consuls in Cuba from Congress, or at to send to Congress an expurgated

"During Mr. Cleveland's Administration, as during Mr. McKinley's, whenever Committees on Foreign Affairs expressed a desire for the Consular reports, it was intimated by Spain that in such case she could hardly be held responsible for the safety of our Consuls. These reports have again called for by the resolutions of Senator Morgan and Congressman Williams, and for two weeks it has been frequently suggested that they might be expected to be reported at any moment.

"In view of the Maine affair it would not do for Spain to review the old argument as to her not being responsible for the safety of our Consuls. They have therefore given a hint that Consul General Lee is persona non grata, leaving the American Government to infer that if it publishes the Consular reports the result would probably be the dismissal of our entire Consular corps. This probably has been hastened by the statement of Senator Morgan that he had prepared a resolution demanding immediate filing of the reports."

GEN. LEE WILL DO HIS DUTY.

He Says His Province in Havana Is to Guard American Interests.

HAVANA, March 7.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the United States Consul General, when questioned regarding Spain's demand for his recall, said:

"I shall continue to do my duty, which is to guard American interests.

"Fitzhugh Lee, my son, came to visit me during the short vacation granted him by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. He was here before, has many friends, and will return to the United States when his vacation is over, next week. Mrs. Lee is not ill, nor is she nervous. I have not written her anything to alarm her. I have no need to do so."

WHAT PROMPTED SPAIN'S REQUEST.

Misapprehension Due to a Newspaper Report About Gen. Lee.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It is learned that Spain's request for the recall of Gen. Lee was made originally upon a misapprehension which was due to a newspaper report. This report was to the effect that Gen. Lee had expressed the opinion to a newspaper reporter that the Spanish officials were responsible for the disaster to the Maine.

Accepting this report as to Lee's expressions as accurate, the Spanish Prime Minister brought the matter to Minister Woodford's attention, making at the same time the suggestion that Gen. Lee's recall would be gratifying to Spain.

It did not require a great while for Spain to discover that Lee had been, according to the United States authorities, incorrectly represented. Before this discovery was made, however, the reply of President McKinley, refusing to heed the suggestion and expressing a determination to keep Lee at his post, was received.

Spain then retired from her position, basing her retirement upon the ground that the original suggestion had been founded upon a misapprehension of facts.

MADRID, March 8.—El Liberal says to-day: "Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, has informed the journalists that, Spain having protested to Washington on the subject of sending two men-of-war to Matanzas and Sagua to carry relief to the Cubans, the American Government decided that the vessels should not be men-of-war. Señor Gullon has sent a report of the matter to the Queen Regent."

El Nacional's Washington correspondent confirms the foregoing statement.

La Correspondencia de España regards the fact that America has renounced sending men-of-war as "indicating good official relations between Spain and America."

JEWELRY SENT TO GEN. LEE.

State Department Cautioned Against Private Consignments.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The following telegram was received to-day at the State Department from Consul General Lee:

"Havana, March 5.

"Assistant Secretary of State, Washington:

"Persons should be cautioned not to send consignments to private parties marked care Consul General. Box came recently so marked which was found to contain jewelry, bric-à-brac, &c. Custom house properly demands duties on such shipments, and the steamer should demand freight.

"LEE."

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Examination of the Divers' Plans—No Intimation as to How Long the Court Will Stay in Cuba.

HAVANA, March 7.—The Court of Inquiry held its usual sessions to-day, examining Ensingn Powelson and the divers' plans. The day was beautiful and the wreckers advanced steadily in clearing away the débris. Many articles of personal value to the officers of the Maine are recovered from time to time as the work progresses.

The wreckers and divers, when below, work hard. The Maine is exceptionally high between decks, and this makes the effort of getting out the bodies more difficult. They float to the ceilings and are mangled in the débris of all sorts.

Only surmises can be made as to how long the Court of Inquiry will remain here, but it does not seem likely that the court will remain here much longer. Its members profess ignorance as to the time of their departure for the United States.

The deck swab still hangs in the signal halliards of the Maine's mast, where it was thrown by the explosion.

On account of the attempted smuggling from New York the customs officers make a careful examination of all consignments of relief supplies. Except on the order of the military authorities the distribution of quinine has been prohibited for a time. It was found that much quinine made its way into the hands of the insurgents.

No official information is accessible concerning the reported deportation of several American correspondents. Several Americans were passengers on the Ward Line steamer Concho this morning.

As bearing on the state of public feeling here, it is worth noting that there were thirty-two balls and more or less elaborate parties in Havana last night.

The Ward Line steamer Concho arrived here this morning from New York, and the Spanish steamer Alfonso XIII. has reached this port from Spain, having on board 1,233 soldiers.

SIX MORE MAINE VICTIMS BURIED.

Brought to Key West on the Coast Survey Steamer Bache.

KEY WEST, March 7.—The Coast Survey steamer Bache arrived here to-day from Havana, having on board the remains of six more victims of the disaster to the Maine. One of the bodies is supposed to be that of Robert White, a mess attendant. Chaplain Chidwick writes that it is uncertain whether another body is that of First Sergt. Wagner of the marines or of Private Marine Lamiette.

The bodies were buried with the same ceremonies observed when the first body was buried, on Thursday last, and the funeral procession was also in the same order. One hearse and four ordinary wagons, covered with the Stars and Stripes, were used to convey the remains to the cemetery, where Chaplain Royce of the cruiser New York read the burial service. Commander McCalla and a gun division from the United States cruiser Marblehead paid the last honors.

There was no demonstration at the funeral, and at the cemetery about 400 persons witnessed the interment.

Ammunition Reaches Sicard's Fleet.

KEY WEST, March 7.—The Mallory Line steamer Alamo arrived here this morning from New York with a cargo of ammunition for the United States fleet. The Alamo hauled alongside the Montgomery and transferred fifteen tons of ammunition to that cruiser. Later in the day the Alamo left for the Tortugas Islands, and she will transfer the rest of her cargo of ammunition to the United States warships there.

A New Kid Glove, will be placed on sale shortly, of which due notice will be given.

B. Altman & Co.

ARTILLERY BILL PASSED

Two Democrats and a Fusionist Oppose Adding Two Regiments to the Army.

BAILEY IN A TILT WITH REED

He Filibusters Against District of Columbia Business Because He Is Not Permitted to Speak in Favor of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The spirit of patriotism was rampant in the House today, and by almost a unanimous vote the Hawley bill providing for two additional regiments of artillery was passed under suspension of the rules. No effort was made to obstruct action, but Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, pleaded for more time than the forty minutes allowed under the rule, and because it was refused after the bill had been passed he inaugurated a filibuster against District of Columbia legislation that continued all day. Mr. Bailey desired to speak in favor of the bill, but could not get time.

Mr. Cox of Tennessee and Mr. Jones of Virginia both antagonized the bill on the ground that it made a permanent increase of the standing army. Most of the time in favor of the bill was consumed in one-minute speeches. Mr. Hull and the Republicans refrained from referring to any emergency, but some of the Democrats who spoke did, and Mr. Williams of Mississippi referred directly to probable war with Spain. Every expression construed into a reference to the support of the Government in a possible crisis was received with applause.

Mr. Hull, in opening the debate, explained briefly the necessity for these men to man the coast defenses of the country. By July 1, he said, 244 big guns and 232 mortars would be mounted, 476 in all. These guns required 18 men each to handle them, and in time of war 60. There were but 4,025 artillerymen all told in the service. The guns emplaced July 1 would require 7,000 regardless of any exigency that might arise. Even if no exigency arose these men, he insisted, would be necessary to care for the fortifications and guns upon which we were expending millions of dollars. The charge that this bill was an attempt to increase the standing army, to be used possibly to overawe the cities, he said he considered too frivolous to discuss.

Mr. Cox Opposes the Bill.

Mr. Cox, in opposing the bill, said he would vote as cheerfully as any man in the House for this bill if it were needed for the National defense, as a war measure, but he argued that the President, as Commander in Chief of the army, had authority to detail men from the other branches of the service, the cavalry and infantry, and that such details could man and care for the coast defenses without increasing permanently the standing army.

Mr. Belknap, (Rep., Ill.,) a son of ex-Secretary of War Belknap, and Mr. McClelland, (Dem., N. Y.,) a son of Gen. McClellan, both warmly advocated the passage of the bill in brief speeches, and Mr. Hay (Dem., Va.,) created the first open enthusiasm by declaring himself in favor of taking every step necessary now to prepare for the emergency which confronts the country.

Mr. Jones, (Dem., Va.,) the other Democrat who opposed the bill, insisted that the bill was not a war measure, as it had been recommended for several years. He claimed that it made a radical change in the line of promotion. He thought if an emergency existed, the present artillery regiments should be recruited up to their full strength. Four thousand men could thus be added to that branch of the service without creating two additional regiments.

Mr. Shafroth (Col.) caused a round of applause when he expressed his regret that a single voice should be raised against such a bill at such a time. There was no denying the fact that our foreign relations with Spain were on the eve of a rupture. War ought to be averted if possible, but we ought to prepare at once, he said, for every emergency.

An Amendment Regarding Strikes.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) said that while his voice now as ever for peace it seemed absolutely certain that Spain was forcing us into war to extricate the reigning family from the desperate straits into which she was placed by her futile attempts to subjugate Cuba. He had been for Cuban belligerency and Cuban independence, and if war was to come as a result of our sympathy for those who were struggling for better freedom he would not refuse to give his vote to any measure designed to prepare us to meet the enemy.

The time for debate expired at this time, and Mr. Bailey, who had not been able to get the floor, asked for unanimous consent for three minutes. Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) objected.

(Mr. Lewis (Dem., Washington,) attempted to offer an amendment prohibiting the use of these two regiments to suppress strikes.

The bill was then passed without division. The great chorus of ayes was offset by three voices on the minority side—Messrs. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.;) Jones, (Dem., Va.,) and Todd, (Fusionist, Mich.)

District of Columbia business was then taken up, and Mr. Bailey, as a method of resenting the refusal to accord him the privilege of addressing the House on the Artillery bill, inaugurated a filibuster. Roll call followed roll call for two hours.

A sharp tilt occurred between the Speaker and Mr. Bailey. Mr. Bailey had been trying to obtain recognition, but Mr. Babcock, Chairman of the District Committee, retained the floor with his bill. Finally when the confusion became such that order was called for the Speaker requested members to take their seats. Mr. Bailey retained his place on the floor. Again the Speaker requested members to take their seats.

"I take my seat," said Mr. Bailey when he finally sat down, "because the rules of the House require it." "The Speaker exercises no authority except that conferred by the rules," said the Speaker. "He has no authority and he expects none."

There were several exchanges after that, after one of which Mr. Bailey, to the accompaniment of Republican jeers and Democratic applause declared that he could not be "badgered" by the Speaker. Then, turning to the Republican side in response to their jeers, he added: "That demonstration either indicates a lack of decency or a lack of sense, and I suspect both."

At 5:40 P. M. the House adjourned.

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

Enlistment Going on in Boston, Philadelphia, and This City—Scenes in the Navy Yard Here.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The navy today began the recruiting of men for the Columbia, Minneapolis, and other warships about to be placed in commission. This action is taken notwithstanding the delay on the part of Congress in providing for the Naval Affairs Committee on the subject. The officials express no doubt that favorable action will be taken on the Secretary's request, and are simply taking time by the forelock, so they may be in readiness if trouble should come. About 650 men in all will be required for the two vessels, and the enlistments are in progress at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

He is a Public Benefactor [illegible]

OLD DEARBORN RYE

Bottled in bond, supplies this long-felt want. Sold by all leading dealers. Prescribed by all leading physicians. [illegible]

W. P. Squibb & Co., [illegible] Ind., Distillers

An order was received by the Commandant of the navy yard in Brooklyn yesterday directing the enlistment of an indefinite number of men to fill certain grades in the service. The grades in which men are to be received are machinists, firemen, first class; firemen, second class; seamen, and ordinary seamen. The order was at once telephoned to the receiving ship Vermont, and word was sent to the Sands Street entrance of the yard to admit all applicants except boys. These are not wanted at present; nor are coal passers or landsmen required, but during the day more than 150 men were admitted through the gates.

There were all sorts of men, tall, short, fat, lean, young, and old, and men of every condition from those who had seen better days and had been caught crippled in the whirlpool of city life, to the clerk and mechanic and the man who had just come in from the country. They were examined rigidly, and out of the crowd of applicants only seven men were received. The crew for the Dolphin is almost complete, and henceforth all men shipped will be transferred in drafts to League Island and Norfolk to compose the crews of the vessels being placed in commission there.

Capt. Merrill Miller, commanding the Vermont, said yesterday that although the orders received were to enlist an unlimited number of men in the ratings designated, it did not necessarily mean that the Navy Department contemplated enlarging the personnel indefinitely. The Minneapolis and Columbia each require over 400 men, the Newark about 350, the Miantonomoh and Katahdin about 140 men each, and the Dolphin 110. To man these ships thoroughly will tax the various recruiting vessels for several weeks to come, but the orders may be countermanded at any time.

Three men who recently deserted from the service presented themselves on the Vermont yesterday, and said simply that they had grown tired of the service in time of peace, but that now that the country was in danger, they feared that their friends would accuse them of having run away because fighting seemed to be in sight, and they wanted to prove that they had not intended to desert the flag. They were placed in the ship's prison, and will probably be tried for desertion, but each man expressed himself as thoroughly contented. They wanted their friends informed that when Uncle Sam really needed them, they were present and accounted for.

The navy yard is extraordinarily quiet now, quieter than it has been for years, owing to the fact that there is only one vessel in the yard being prepared for duty. She is the Dolphin, and a double force is at work putting the finishing touches upon her. She will be put in commission next Monday, with Commander W. H. Lyons in command.

A little woman in faded black appeared at the navy yard gate late yesterday afternoon with her three sons, aged fourteen, sixteen, and eighteen years. The mother was timid and nervous, and her eyes bore traces of tears. She said she wanted to put her boys in the navy. They were all she had, she said, but her husband had been a Quartermaster in the service, and was drowned off the China coast three years ago, and he had told her that the navy would make manly men of his boys. Gatekeeper Fowler told her that boys were not being shipped now, and she said she would come again when there was a call for boy recruits.

Paul Vandervere, a former naval gunner and at present an electrical engineer, was in the yard yesterday visiting the various shops in an effort to induce the ex-gunners who are working there to form a company to offer their services to the Government in case of war. He stated that nearly fifty ex-gunners and electricians had agreed to serve the Government during a war with Spain. These men are all graduates of the Newport gunnery school. Their services would be invaluable to the Government, as any one of them is able to take charge of a torpedo boat if necessary. They will formally offer their services within a few days.

RECRUITING TO BEGIN AT ONCE.

One of the Regiments to Have Headquarters at Fort Slocum.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Without delay the officers of the Adjutant General's department to-day gave the necessary orders for the recruiting of the two new artillery regiments authorized by Congress. The purpose is to enlist such men as have had service in the artillery wherever possible, and no doubt is entertained that plenty of material of the right kind will offer.

The names of the officers of the new regiments are now being selected. As for the men, it is the plan to assign fifteen soldiers from existing artillery regiments as the nucleus of each new company, to take hold of and break in the new men who are enlisted, and it is expected that in a very short time the service will have two good regiments.

The headquarters of one of these regiments will be established at Fort Slocum, in Long Island Sound, commanding New York, as there are suitable quarters available there. The destination of the other regiment has not been decided upon.

FOUR AUXILIARY WARSHIPS.

To be Built for the American Mail Steamship Company.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—One of the legal representatives of the American Mail Steamship Company, which has just been awarded a ten-year contract for carrying the mails to Port Antonio, Jamaica, was at the Navy Department to-day in conversation with the Construction Bureau. This contract is let under the Subsidy act of Congress, and by its provisions the vessels are required to be constructed according to plans agreed on between the builders and the Navy Department, with a view to the conversion of the ships into auxiliary cruisers.

The company has promised to construct four vessels for the service, each of which is to be of 2,000 tons gross, and they are to be ready for service Oct. 1. The plans already have been agreed upon, and the keels of the vessels, which are to be built by the Cramps, will soon be laid. The official above referred to, in speaking of these ships to-day, said they would be constructed in such a manner as to be, if converted into auxiliary cruisers at any time, as formidable and capable of doing as good work as ships of equal tonnage in the navy. Four six-inch guns are to be their armament should the navy find it necessary to use them.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

Prospect of War Discussed and Some Suggestions Given as to What Would Be the Result of a Conflict.

LONDON, March 8.—The Times says editorially this morning:

"If Spain is placed in an awkward position respecting the Lee incident she must thank the indiscretion of her Foreign Office. She cannot blame President McKinley. Mr. Cannon's bill can hardly be explained by the Lee incident. It is probably due to the rumors that Spain is purchasing war vessels.

"We do not believe that Spain desires war; but, if she does, this evidence of America's alertness offers a most effectual check. President McKinley appears to be adhering loyally to the policy of firmness, caution, and pacific circumspection he has hitherto pursued. No doubt he has the support of the sober and conscientious mass of the American people; but he has had to face outbursts of popular clamor that a weaker man might have mistaken for the voice of the country.

"The complicity of the Spanish Government in the Maine disaster is a hypothesis too monstrous and irrational to be entertained; and, except that, there is nothing impossible of arrangement between Spain and America, while the intractable nature of Cuba's disorders cannot but inspire thoughtful Americans with a serious doubt as to the wisdom of annexation."

The Daily News, in its editorial on the Cuban situation, says:

"We cannot doubt as to the ultimate issue of a war between the United States and Spain, but America might have a bad quarter of an hour before victory.

"European alliances against the United States may be left out of the question, despite the tall talk of Spain's friends.

"The attitude of the Spanish-Americans is concerned, [illegible] with the United States should not repeat their historic mistakes.

"It may be taken for granted that America wants nothing from us but sympathy, and that, with or without, she will come out on the right side. But the United States would never forget any momentary failure on our part to do prompt justice, on the detestable doctrine that America's difficulty is Great Britain's opportunity.

"That doctrine is sure to be preached in its own bad time by some of our jingoes, but we must take care that they do not speak for the nation."

Trying to Check Spain's Purchases.

LONDON, March 7.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says:

"The United States is not buying any warships as long as she does not feel the need for any outside reinforcements. It is understood that the efforts of the United States representatives in England are not directed toward the purchase of warships building, but to preventing Spain from purchasing them."

THE MAINE MEMORIAL ABROAD.

Americans in London and the Anglo-Saxon Club to Contribute.

LONDON, March 7.—At a meeting of the American Society here to-day steps were taken to contribute to a fund for the purpose of providing a memorial to the dead of the Maine. Messrs. Newton Crane, J. L. Taylor, and Hiram Maxim made feeling speeches, and a letter was read from the Anglo-Saxon Club requesting permission to contribute to the fund as an expression of sympathy upon the part of all English-speaking races.

A letter was also read from Lord Vernon, Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, proffering a contribution of $125.

It was decided, however, to limit the contributions to Americans, and a committee, including Messrs. Crane, Taylor, Maxim, and Consul General Osborne, was appointed to take charge of the matter.

CONGRESSMAN BOUTELLE TALKS.

He Says He Received Unmerited Criticism for His Course.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Congressman Boutelle, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, made the following statement to-night:

"At an interview with Secretary Long on Sunday, at which the subject of authorizing the President to provide for emergencies was discussed, I suggested the desirability of a conference of the executive officers with representative members of the House and Senate. As a result, conferences were held at the White House, in which the President, Secretaries Long and Alger, Senators Allison and Hale, Chairman of the Senate Committees on Appropriations and Naval Affairs, and Chairmen Cannon and Boutelle, Chairmen of those committees in the House; Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means, Congressman Grosvenor, and others participated.

"Some ten days ago I received word from the Navy Department concerning certain legislation in connection with naval affairs, but before action could be taken, the Secretary and President desired that the measures be temporarily withheld, as possibly liable at that time to inflame the public excitement, and because the objects immediately sought could be otherwise obtained.

"For maintaining silence in this regard I have been subjected to very serious criticisms in the public prints, but that is what every faithful public servant must expect to endure from time to time. At the conference to-day it was deemed advisable to give the public the assurance that Congress would invest the President with a discretionary power to prepare for all emergencies, which should be as broad as the possibilities of events, and therefore, instead of passing various bills authorizing specific action under the several departments, a general credit of $50,000,000 should be reported by the Appropriations Committee of the two houses and placed at the disposal of the President to meet any exigency that may arise. Speaker Reed was in personal conference with the President during the day, and will prepare for prompt action upon the bill in the House.

This legislation should not be interpreted as indicating that war is expected, but as a precautionary provision, and an assurance to the world that the Government at Washington, in all its branches and without distinction of parties or persons, is, and will be solidly united in everything that pertains to supporting our President in the maintenance of just relations with our fellowmen and the upholding of the National dignity and honor.

TORPEDOES IN HAMPTON ROADS.

Bottom of the Harbor and All Shore Arrangements Are Ready.

NORFOLK, Va., March 7.—The fact that no steps have been taken to mine the entrance to Hampton Roads is provoking considerable criticism here. The operation is one requiring some time. In case of war it might be possible for a war vessel to reach Hampton Roads before the entrance to the harbor could be properly mined. If Havana was well blockaded, a Spanish fleet proceeding against New York would undoubtedly attempt to coal here. In view of this there is little doubt that the work of laying torpedoes in Hampton Roads will not be delayed much longer. The bottom of the harbor is planned for their reception, and all shore arrangements have been completed. The mortar barrels for the new batteries will be at Fort Monroe in a few days, and will be immediately mounted upon their carriages.

Organizing a Cavalry Troop.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 7.—Dr. Sinclair, Dr. Harvey, and George B. Dickerson of Westfield are organizing a cavalry troop to be known as the Union Troop, in honor of Union County. The organization is to be composed of men from Cranford and Westfield, and all have signified their intention to respond to any call made on them for active service. Gov. Voorhees has assured the men that he would accept the troop if a proper number of members are obtainable. There is no doubt that a sufficient number will be enrolled in a few days.

Lieut. Sobral Was at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 7.—According to the record of visitors kept at the navy yard, Lieut. Sobral of the Spanish Navy, whose interview last month on the discipline in the American Navy caused much comment, was here last Summer. His visit has just been recalled by the discovery of his name in the book. He called on the officers at this station and inspected the various forts and other defenses in this vicinity. He spent two days here and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the plans of defense.

Predicts the Freedom of Cuba.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 7.—The Rev. J. Howard Hand preached yesterday at the memorial exercises held by the Henry A. Barnum Post, and O. O. Howard Camp, Sons of Veterans. He declared that the destruction of the Maine and the deaths of the sailors were due to no accident, and predicted that the disaster to the ship would result in the freedom of Cuba.

Fort Constitution to be Manned.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 7.—It was learned here to-day that Sergt. Cahill, stationed at Fort Constitution, has received orders from Washington to proceed with all haste possible to prepare a building at the fort for immediate use. The order is interpreted to mean a company is to be detailed here at once for the purpose of manning the coast defenses. The utmost secrecy is being observed in connection with the work.

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ESSEX OFF TOMPKINSVILLE.

The Training Ship Sails for Portsmouth To-morrow.

The United States training ship Essex came up the Lower Bay yesterday morning and anchored near the monitor Terror, off Tompkinsville. Crowds viewed the vessel from the Staten Island shore. Capt. E. T. Strong of the Essex, as junior officer, paid a visit to Capt. Ludlow of the Terror, who later returned it.

The Essex recently finished a seven-months' cruise. Leaving Newport in August last, she visited Plymouth, England; Gibraltar, and the West Indies. Returning, she touched at Port Royal and then went to Hampton Roads, whence she was ordered here en route to Portsmouth, N. H., where she is to be overhauled. She has 175 apprentices aboard, who are now to be distributed among the warships to complete crews. To 130 of them will be given ten days' leave here, and they will then report at the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn for orders.

The officers of the Essex, besides her commander, are: Executive Officer, Lieut. John Hubbard; Navigator, Lieut. J. W. Stewart; Watch Officers, Lieuts. John N. Jordan and W. O. Hulme; Ensigns, O. B. Jackson, G. W. Williams, and D. F. Sellers; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Lewis Morris; Paymaster, H. E. Briscoe, and Pay Clerk, R. H. Washington.

The Essex will proceed to-morrow to Portsmouth.

AMMUNITION FROM DOVER N. J.

Fifty Thousand Tons Put on Government Lighters at Hoboken.

During the last week the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad has shipped over 50,000 tons of gunpowder and ammunition from the Government storehouses at Dover, N. J. It is reported that secret orders have been received from the Government officials in Washington that the railroad company shall place a special train at the disposal of the Government to carry ammunition from the storehouses at Dover in the event of war, and that the company has completed arrangements for such a train.

The railroad officials in Hoboken refused yesterday to affirm or deny that they had received orders from the Government for a special train. The men employed in the railroad yard make no secret of the fact that they have received orders to have a special train in readiness in case of an emergency, and say that the train is to carry ammunition from the Government stores.

There are twelve storehouses on the reservation at Dover, which are all filled with gunpowder, dynamite, projectiles, and ammunition. During the last week a train load of ammunition has left Dover each night. On its arrival in Hoboken it was taken away in Government lighters.

Robert W. Hughes, the accountant at the reservation, refused yesterday to give any information as to where the powder which has been sent from there recently was being shipped, and admitted that he did so under orders. He said that the shipments were simply the result of the regular Spring orders from the forts. Although the powder station has been established here a number of years, the shipments of powder during the last few days have exceeded any shipments ever before made. The cars which have gone out in the last couple of days have been billed for Brooklyn, Baltimore, Wilmington, and Savannah.

NEW JERSEY NAVAL MILITIA.

The Members Had a Drill Last Night and Are Under Strict Orders.

Members of the Battalion of the East, Naval Militia of New Jersey, under Commander Washington Irving, held a battalion drill last night on board the United States ship Portsmouth, lying at the foot of Fourth Street, Hoboken. It was the first battalion drill held by the battalion for several months. Nearly all of the 250 members responded to the call. Divisional drills have been held from time to time. Commander Irving has issued orders forbidding members leaving the State without permission.

The reserve is composed of members from Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth, Orange, Hoboken, and other parts of the State. It was organized about four years ago, and is considered one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the United States. It has a sailing vessel, and will, in the event of war, ask for a steam warship.

Democrats for the Bill.

There will be little or no Democratic opposition to the passage of the Cannon bill. Mr. Bailey, who wrangled with Mr. Babcock this afternoon about a matter of business in the House, desires to have it distinctly understood that his filibustering had nothing to do with the proposition of Mr. Cannon. He says he is ready to vote not only to let the President use $50,000,000, but $100,000,000, if it shall be necessary, to enable the United States to be equipped to meet any foe that may assail it.

Mr. Dockery, who, on most occasions is reluctant to authorize the expenditure of large sums, except to carry out existing law, says he does not believe there will be any opposition to the passage of Mr. Cannon's bill.

The Holland's Trial Put Off.

The Holland submarine boat, named after the inventor, which is now at the Crescent Shipyard at Elizabethport, N. J., will not have another trial for the next few days. Alterations are to be made to the vessel which, when completed, it is expected will vastly improve the workings of the craft. Plans are being prepared for this work, and while it is not known when they will be completed, it was said by one of the officers of the company yesterday that it would take at least two days to make the necessary alterations.

Clothing for Cuban Women.

The International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons has begun relief work for the Cuban sufferers. It has started its work in response to the appeal of Clara Barton. Headquarters have been established at 17 Astor Place by the Executive Board of the Central Council of the order, and are in charge of the Chairman of the Committee, Miss Margaret F. Barker. The expenses of the office are borne by Dr. Louis Klopsch of The Christian Herald. Workers are now busy making Summer clothing for the destitute Cuban women and children, and are asking for contributions of material.

A fillip

to remind you that it's time to listen to the voice of common sense. It isn't reasonable to do your washing in the hardest way, when there's nothing to be gained by it. Compare soap-washing with Pearline—washing, point by point, and all the gain is on the side of Pearline. Greater ease and quickness, absence of rubbing, more economy. 535

Millions NOW USE Pearline

Says the Sending of Warships to Cuba Is the Most Serious Step Yet.

MAY BE ARMED INTERVENTION

Spain, He Says, Could Consider It a Hostile Act—Proposition to Buy the Island from Prim.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles said yesterday that the official statement sent out by President McKinley in reference to supplies for the Cubans that "all arrangements have been made to carry a consignment this week by one of the naval vessels" is the most serious thing that has been said or done during the present crisis. Gen. Sickles was Minister at Madrid from 1869 to 1874, during the first years of the long revolution in Cuba, and at the time of the acute crisis arising out of the Virginius incident.

"I think that if the President insists upon sending the supplies in our war vessels and practically under our guns," said he, "and against Spain's objection, it might precipitate a conflict. Spain having consented that the supplies should come in free, it seems but reasonable that she should have the right to indicate the manner in which they should enter her ports. It is not customary to put ships of war under the jurisdiction of revenue officers, and to subject them to inspection to see that nothing is taken into the country except food and other supplies. Spain could not well exercise surveillance over ships of war. We might well accede to her request that we send our supplies on freight ships.

"I must confess, however, that the position taken by the President has a more hostile aspect than anything we have yet done. Spain may justly consider the sending of these supplies in war vessels as official intervention on our part. While she would not object to having come through ordinary channels such supplies as food, clothing, and medicine to relieve the suffering in Cuba, she doubtless would not countenance, at least publicly, the right of the United States to intervene. The time must come, and come soon, when this Government will be compelled to intervene for the pacification of Cuba and the relief of her starving people. President McKinley has intimated that that time is not far off. I recognize in this war the reasonableness of initiating his policy of intervention in the way of sending supplies by warships. In fact, the end is in sight.

"In the crisis precipitated by the capture of the Virginius in the Autumn of 1873, and the shooting of fifty-three American citizens who were part of her crew, the tension between the two countries was as intense as it is now. The situation was similar, and President Grant was sharply criticised for accepting any indemnity for the shooting of the sailors, and especially for considering such a paltry sum as $80,000. We assembled at Pensacola a bigger fleet than we now have at Key West, and war seemed imminent. We know how it was averted by the influence brought to bear from Wall Street."

Proposition to Purchase Cuba.

As to the suggestion that the Cubans purchase the island from Spain, or that the United States buy it, Gen. Sickles said:

"When I was Minister at Madrid there was considerable talk of the sale of Cuba to this country. Gen. Juan Prim, then Premier and Minister of War of the Provisional Government set up by the insurrectionists who had overthrown Isabella, was very well disposed toward the proposition to sell us Cuba. I think that if he had lived he might have created a sentiment in favor of some understanding with the United States about the independence of Cuba, because he thought that a lump sum of money would be more useful to Spain than the island would be, and that it would cost more to maintain Spanish control than it would be worth. It was because of this attitude of Gen. Prim, I believe, that he was assassinated.

"While no definite price was agreed upon at that time, it was generally understood that Spain would expect something like $200,000,000 or $300,000,000. There was then practically no Cuban debt. It was also understood that this country would not hear of any other nation getting a foothold in Cuba by a mortgage on the island as guarantee for loans. The discussion did not go far enough to develop the plan by which the United States would have guaranteed the payment of the purchase money if the island had been sold to the insurgents.

"A strong point of difference between the present crisis and the crisis of 1873 is that we are better prepared for war now. The crisis of 1873 over the Virginius affair found us not yet recuperated from the losses of the civil war. We were four or five years away from specie payment, and our bonds were at 70 to 76 and bearing 6 per cent. interest. Now our bonds bearing only 3 per cent. are at a premium.

Wall Street's Fears.

"In 1873 business considerations put an end to all talk of war. How would it be now? The money power is twice as strong to-day as it was then. It does not talk through the newspapers, but through the Cabinet and through the President. It cries: 'For God's sake don't have war.' There is now afloat $10,000,000,000 to $12,000,000,000 of stock in the United States. Let that stock fall off 1 per cent. and we have an apparent loss of $100,000,000; let it fall off 3 per cent., and there is an apparent loss of $300,000,000. But this is an apparent, and not a real loss. The country would not lose a cent. Investors who held on to their bonds and stocks would not suffer any loss. The loss would be among the Wall Street speculators. But these are the men who wield the money power."

In speaking of Spain as a military power, Gen. Sickles said there was really no use of considering the country, as a military power. Any soldiers she might land here would be killed or captured as fast as they stepped on shore. As for Spain's naval force, Gen. Sickles said, in his opinion, ours, while not superior in numbers, was certainly of greater efficiency.

CROKER ON THE MAINE VICTIMS.

Mr. Croker has written this letter to Congressman George B. McClellan:

New York, March 7, 1898.

My Dear Congressman: It has seemed to me that the sentiment of the American people will not permit the remains of those who lost their lives in the service of the country to lie in foreign graves, while the opportunity exists to bring them back to their own country. I think a bill should be introduced in Congress making provision for the removal of the remains of all the victims of the Maine disaster and their burial at the places desired by their relatives. The unidentified dead should be buried in a National cemetery and their places of burial properly marked. I hope this suggestion will meet your approval and that you will have such a measure offered. Yours sincerely,

RICHARD CROKER.

RED CROSS WORK IN CUBA.

Dr. A. Monoe Lesser, Surgeon in Chief of the New York Red Cross Hospital, who recently went to Havana with his wife to assist in the relief work among the Cubans, in a letter to the Central Cuban Relief in this city, just received, says:

In looking through the different parts of the city one sees here and there a dying person in the street uncared for. Many people pass them by, and apparently take no notice of them. In fact, it seems so common that the passerby does not even look aside as he goes along the street.

Yesterday Miss Barton, the Sister in Chief, and myself visited the Mayor of this city. We were introduced through a letter I received from the Mexican Consul General in New York. The Marquis (Mayor) assured us of his friendship, and said the following in French: "Right Honorable Miss Barton, when the President of the United States had his wounded sailors from the unfortunate Maine in this city I promised to help them with all in my power. I am the same, at your service, at all times, and wish you success in your work."

He was very courteous, indeed, and urged us to call on him for anything wherein he could be of service. After we left there Miss Barton introduced us to Consul General Lee. He assured us of the great interest which he takes in the Red Cross work, and that he appreciates the work done.

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SENATOR CHANDLER'S VIEW.

CONCORD, N. H., March 7.—Senator William E. Chandler to-day gave out the following interview upon affairs in reply to the question as to his opinion of the Maine tragedy:

"As to the cause of the destruction of the Maine, I have no opinion as yet. Whatever may have caused it, the incident is not without an important effect upon public opinion all over the world. The natural suspicions aroused against Spain, or rather against Spaniards, have intensified American sentiment against Spanish rule in Cuba, and the calamity will hasten American action and quicken the advent of Cuban freedom, which, I think, cannot be much longer delayed.

"Spain will probably release her hold upon Cuba without a collision of war with the United States, which will last from fifteen minutes to three months; no longer. That the United States should run the risk of such a short war with Spain in order to make Cuba free is one of the plainest dictates of policy and humanity.

"I cannot doubt that the President has made up his mind very soon to take the necessary steps toward the desired end and not to wait until a time when it will be said that he does it merely in order to get up a war scare and save the 1898 elections to the Republican Party. The time for action is now, and it should be taken without fear of the results."

COL. DICK TALKS FOR PEACE.

CLEVELAND, March 7.—Col. Charles Dick, Secretary of the Republican National Committee and a close friend of President McKinley, and Senator Hanna arrived here from Washington to-day.

In answer to questions he said:

"Just before leaving Washington I talked with both the President and Senator Hanna. Of course, nothing that either of them said on the subject of our relations with Spain is for repetition. I can say, generally, however, that the grave situation is realized fully in Washington and all preparations are being made for any emergency. At the same time, there will be no war with Spain or any other foreign power at this or any time unless absolute justification for it exists.

"This nation will preserve its dignity and independence, but will not rush pell mell into war. President McKinley's dignified attitude is very thoroughly appreciated by all except a few jingoes who are ready at any time to rush into battle with their mouths."

SPAIN'S NEW TORPEDO BOATS.

GLASGOW, March 7.—The crews to man the Spanish torpedo boats Osado and Andez, which are being completed by the Thomsons for Spain, have arrived here. It is expected that the boats will be completed on Friday or Saturday, when they will go to Ferrol, Spain, where they will take on board their armaments. From Ferrol the Osado and Andez are going to Cuba.

BOSTON AND A MEMORIAL.

BOSTON, March 7.—A meeting of the committee on a memorial monument to the victims of the battleship Maine disaster was held in the Executive Chamber at the City Hall this afternoon. Mayor Quincy presided, and said that he considered the object for which the committee had been appointed a most worthy one. After the Mayor had been chosen temporary presiding officer and Col. Bradley temporary Secretary, there was considerable discussion as to what Boston should be expected to subscribe. The Mayor expressed the opinion that $15,000 would be a liberal contribution.

An Executive Committee, composed of Mayor Quincy, Col. Bradley, Gen. Charles H. Taylor, ex-Congressman O'Neil, and Gen. Thomas R. Matthews, was appointed. A call for subscriptions will be issued soon.

Strike Delays Work on the Wisconsin.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Owing to the strike of the steel moulders at the Pacific Rolling Mills, in this city, work upon the battleship Wisconsin, which was recently ordered rushed, has been delayed very materially. The contract for the steel mouldings was sublet by the Union Works to the Pacific Rolling Mills, for the purpose of expediting matters, but when the men were asked to work overtime they struck for an extra wage, which was considered exorbitant by the officials. The result was that almost the entire force of moulders went out on Feb. 28, and the places of the strikers have not yet been filled. The foundrymen are now considering the advisability of getting the necessary castings from the East.

War Enthusiasm at a Banquet.

"In the event of war with Spain, Tammany Hall stands ready to furnish more than its quota of men at the very first call for volunteers." This statement was made by Tax Commissioner Edward Sheehy at a banquet at the Marlborough Hotel last night, and was received with great applause. The banquet was tendered to Alderman George A. Burrell of the Thirtieth District by his friends of the district. During the dinner a gold and diamond badge valued at $750 was presented to the Alderman.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 7.—The factory of the Liverpool Basket Company at Liverpool was burned this morning. Loss, $25,000, covered by insurance.

PHILLIPS, Me., March 7.—The Phillips Woolen Mills, owned and operated by the firm of Hiscock & Atwood, were destroyed by fire this morning and a two-story tenement house owned by H. P. Dill and a lumber mill belonging to George B. Dennison were badly damaged. Total loss, $10,000; insurance less than $3,000, all placed upon the woolen mill.

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[illegible] Harlan of Supreme Court Renders a Decision in the Maximum Freight Case.

RAILROAD CONTENTION UPHELD

William J. Bryan Appeared for the State at a Former Hearing in the Supreme Court—Railroads Entitled to a Fair Return.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided that the Nebraska statute, on which is based what is known as the Nebraska maximum freight case, is unconstitutional and invalid, inasmuch as it is contrary to the fourteenth amendment, which provides that property shall not be taken without due process of law.

The law in question was passed April 12, 1893 and provided that all freights should be classified in a certain form, and any different classification which would raise the rates on any class of freight was declared unlawful, and that no road shall charge for freight from any point in the State to any other point in the State a higher sum than that fixed in the act as the reasonable maximum rate for the distance hauled. Provision was made for the Supreme Court of Nebraska to decide whether the rate was reasonable or not, but no rate should be raised to a higher sum than that charged on Jan. 1, 1893.

The Railroad Commissioners of Nebraska were empowered to reduce any rate, in any class, whenever it seemed to a majority of the board just and reasonable to so do. But it was prohibited from changing classification so as to raise rates. Two weeks' notice to the railroads of reduced rates was to be given.

The penalty for the violation of the act was for the first offense a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000; for the second offense not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000; for the third offense not less than $10,000 nor more than $20,000, and for every subsequent offense $25,000.

The law was contested by the Union Pacific, St. Joseph and Grand Island, Omaha and Republican Valley, and the Kansas City and Omaha. They claimed that the law was confiscation and unconstitutional, as it attempted to regulate rates on inter-State commerce. The railroads claimed that the reduction in local rates on freight was 29½ per cent., and that it would make a difference in the earnings of roads in Nebraska of about $2,250,000 annually.

When the case was heard in the United States Circuit Court Justice Brewer sustained the contention of the railroad companies and held against the validity of the law. His opinion was based largely upon the charge of unreasonableness.

William J. Bryan Appeared.

This case has been twice argued in the Supreme Court, William J. Bryan appearing as one of the counsel for the State at the last hearing. Much interest has been manifested in the decision ever since the case was docketed because of the probable influence a result favorable to the law would have upon legislation in other States.

The decision to-day was handed down by Justice Harlan.

In his opinion, Justice Harlan first detailed the facts relating to the passage of the act by the Nebraska Legislature in 1893, and then sketched briefly its provisions, saying that among others of its provisions was one to fix reasonable maximum freight rates on the railroads of the State and to classify freights. He then took up in order the points at issue between the State and the railroad companies, dealing first with the question of the propriety of considering the case as one of equity rather than of law. It was contended in the argument that the railroads had an adequate remedy at law before the State and Supreme Court, and that therefore the United States Circuit Court, sitting in equity, was without jurisdiction. On this point he said:

"We cannot accept this view of the equity jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States. The adequacy or inadequacy of a remedy at law for the protection of the rights of one entitled upon any ground to invoke the powers of a Federal court is not to be conclusively determined by the statutes of the particular State in which suit may be brought. One who is entitled to sue in the Federal Circuit Court may invoke its jurisdiction in equity whenever the established principles and rules of equity permit such a suit in that court; and he cannot be deprived of that right by reason of his being allowed to sue at law in a State court on the same cause of action. The transactions along the line of any of these railroads, out of which causes of action might arise under the statute, are so numerous and varied that the interference of equity could well be justified upon the ground that a general decree, according to the prayer of the bills, would avoid a multiplicity of suits, and give a remedy more certain and efficacious than could be given in any proceeding instituted against the company in a court of law; for a court of law could only deal with each separate transaction involving the rates to be charged for transportation."

Federal Courts Have Jurisdiction.

The contention that the State was the real party in interest and that, therefore, the Federal courts could not take cognizance of it under the eleventh amendment to the Constitution, was overruled, the Court saying that the Federal courts had jurisdiction, because both of the diverse citizenship or alienage of the parties and also on account of the fact that the act is attacked as contrary to provisions of the Federal Constitution.

It was also contended that the act could not be made applicable to the Union Pacific Railroad, because it has a Federal charter, and the act creating the corporation had reserved to Congress the right to fix the rates on this line in certain contingencies, but the court took the position that as Congress had not availed itself of this privilege the States through which the Union Pacific passed have the right to fix rates. Justice Harlan said on this point:

"Until Congress, in the exercise either of the power specifically reserved by the eighteenth section of the act of 1862, or its power under the general reservation made of authority to add to, alter, amend, or repeal that act, prescribes rates to be charged by the railroad company, it remains with the States through which the road passes to fix rates for transportation beginning and ending with their respective limits."

Justice Harlan then quoted a number of opinions, and said that, in view of the adjudications, the following principles must be regarded as settled:

Rates Cannot Be Ruinous.

First—A railroad corporation is a person within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment, declaring that no State shall deprive any person of property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Second—A State enactment, or regulation made under the authority of a State enactment, establishing such rates for the transportation of persons or property by railroad as will not admit of the carrier earning such compensation as under all the circumstances is just to it and to the public, would deprive such carrier of its property without due process of law, and deny to it the equal protection of the laws, and would therefore be repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Third—While rates for the transportation of persons and property within the limits of a State are primarily for its determination, the question whether they are so unreasonably low as to deprive the carrier of its property without such compensation as the Constitution secures, and therefore without due process of law, cannot be so conclusively determined by the Legislature of the State or by regulations adopted under its authority, that the matter may not become the subject of judicial inquiry.

This last proposition, Justice Harlan said, covered the case in point. He then proceeded to make an exhaustive examination into the effect of the enforcement of the rates prescribed upon the business of the different Nebraska lines, showing the reduction to amount to 29.50 per cent. for the years 1891, 1892, and 1893. The result was to show that each of the roads involved would for this period have conducted their business at a loss with only one or two exceptions, and those for only a short while.

Discussing the question as to "what are the considerations to which weight must be given when we seek to ascertain the compensation which a railroad company is entitled to receive, and a prohibition upon the receiving of which may be fairly deemed a deprivation by legislative decree of property without due process of law," Justice Harlan said:

A Commission to Fix Rates.

"Undoubtedly that question could be more easily determined by a commission composed of persons whose special skill, observation, and experience qualifies them to so handle great problems of transportation as to do justice to the public as well as to those whose money has been used to construct and maintain highways for the convenience and benefit of the people. But despite the difficulties that confessedly attend the proper solution of such questions the Court cannot shrink from the duty to determine whether it be true, as alleged, that the Nebraska statute invades or destroys rights secured by the supreme law of the land. No one, we take it, will contend that a State enactment is in harmony with that law simply because the Legislature of the State has declared such to be the case; for that would make the State Legislature the final judge of the validity of its enactment, although the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The idea that any Legislature, State or Federal, can conclusively determine for the people and for the courts that what it enacts in the form of law, or what it authorizes its agents to do, is consistent with the fundamental law, is in opposition to the theory of our institutions. The duty rests upon all courts, Federal and State, when their jurisdiction is properly invoked, to see to it that no right should by the supreme law of the land be impaired or destroyed by legislation."

It had been contended on behalf of the law that the State of Nebraska could legally require local freight business to be conducted even at an actual loss, if the company earned on its inter-State business enough to give it just compensation in respect of its entire line and all its business, inter-State and domestic. The Court did not accept this view, Justice Harlan saying:

Inter-State versus State Business.

"We cannot concur in this view. In our judgment, it must be held that the reasonableness or unreasonableness of rates prescribed by a State for the transportation of persons and property wholly within its limits, must be determined without reference to the business of an inter-State character done by the carrier, or to the profits derived from that business. The State cannot justify unreasonably low rates for domestic transportation, considered upon the ground that the carriers are earning large profits on its inter-State business, over which, so far as rates are concerned, the State has no control. Nor can the carrier justify unreasonably high rates on domestic business, upon the ground that only in that way can it meet losses on its inter-State business. So far as rates of transportation are concerned, domestic business should not be made to bear the losses on inter-State business, nor the latter the losses on domestic business. It is only rates for the transportation of persons and property between points within the State which the State can prescribe, and when it undertakes to prescribe rates not to be exceeded by the carrier, it must do so with reference exclusively to what is just and reasonable, as between the carrier and the public in respect of domestic business."

Referring to the arguments on the two sides of the case as to what are reasonable charges, the opinion laid down the following: "We hold that the basis of all calculations as to reasonableness of rates to be charged by a corporation maintaining a highway under legislative sanction must be the fair value of the property being used by it for the convenience of the public. And in order to ascertain that value the original cost of construction, the amount expended in improvements, the amount and market value of its bonds and stock, the present as compared with the original cost of construction, the probable earning capacity of the property under any rates prescribed by statute, and the sum required to meet operating expenses, are all matters for consideration, and to be given such weight as may be just and right in the particular case.

The Right to a Fair Return.

"What the company is entitled to ask is a fair return upon the value of that which it employs for the public convenience. On the other hand, what the public is entitled to demand is that no more be exacted from it for the use of a public highway than the services rendered by it are reasonably worth. But, even upon this basis, we perceive no ground on the record for reversing the decree of the Circuit Court. On the contrary, we are of opinion that as to most of the companies in question there would have been under the rates established by the act of 1893 an actual loss in each of the years ending June 30, 1891, 1892, and 1893, and substantially no compensation earned for the services rendered, and that in the exceptional cases above stated the receipts or gains above operating expenses of some of the companies would have been too small to affect the general conclusion that the act, if enforced, would have deprived each of the railroad companies involved in these suits of the just compensation secured to them by the Constitution. Under the evidence there is no ground for saying that the operating expenses of any of them were greater than necessary."

In conclusion, Justice Harlan said if business improved the State could apply to the courts, his language being as follows: "But it may be added that the conditions of business, so far as railroad corporations are concerned, have probably changed for the better, and that the rates prescribed by the statute of 1893, may now afford all the compensation to which the railroad companies in Nebraska are entitled as between them and the public. In anticipation, perhaps, of such a change of circumstances, the Circuit Court wisely provided in its final decree that the defendants, members of the Board of Transportation, might 'when the circumstances have changed so that the rates fixed in said act of 1893 shall yield to the said companies reasonable compensation for the services aforesaid,' apply to the court by bill or otherwise, as they might be advised, for a further order in that behalf. Of this provision of the final decree the State Board of Transportation, if so advised, can avail itself. In that event, if the Circuit Court finds that the present condition of business is such as to admit of the application of the statute to the railroad companies in question, without depriving them of just compensation, it will be its duty to discharge the injunction heretofore granted and to make whatever order is necessary to remove any obstruction placed by the decrees in these cases in the way of the enforcement of the statute."

Chief Justice Fuller and Justice McKenna did not participate in the hearing or in the decision.

EXTRA SESSION IN NEBRASKA.

Populists Demand that Another Freight Rate Law Be Passed.

OMAHA, Neb., March 7.—The multiform decision on the State maximum freight rate law by the United States Supreme Court has caused much discussion throughout Nebraska.

The leading Populists of the State are vigorously asserting that an extra session must be instantly called and another similar bill passed with the unconstitutional features eliminated. The law just nullified was a Populistic measure. It was passed in 1895, after a warm contest, and has been in the courts since. Since the Populists have entire control of the State Government, they can do as they will, and it is quite likely the extra session will be convened.

There was unfeigned satisfaction at local railroad circles. Some leaders expressed themselves as fearful that the decision may result in the calling of an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of enacting rate laws that would stand the test of the courts. Among attorneys and railroaders alike, the probability of an extra session of the Legislature was earnestly discussed. One prominent politician, a Republican attorney, said: "An extra session is bound to result from this decision. The State Government has fallen down in this fight against the railroads, but it must of necessity do something further to place itself in fighting trim for the Fall campaign."

DISTRICT BILL IN THE SENATE.

Discussion on Telephone Charges in Washington—Complaint Against the Gas Company.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate today took up the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. The bill as it passed the [illegible] $1,409,000, making the total amount of the bill as reported to the Senate $7,076,293.

As the bill came from the House it contained a provision that after the passage of the act no person or corporation should charge in this district more than $50 a year for the use of a telephone, and this provision was stricken out by the Senate committee.

Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.,) made a sharp attack upon the committee for striking out the House provision. He maintained the charges at present made by the local company of from $80 to $125 for telephone service were grossly excessive, and that the provision of the House bill was a moderate one.

Mr. Pettigrew pointed out that while the local company had a monopoly of telephone service in Washington no statement could be obtained from the company of its earnings and expenses.

"The telephone system of Washington," said Mr. Pettigrew, "ought to be owned by the city, and likewise the lighting system ought to be owned by the city. This city ought to set an example to other cities."

Mr. Pettigrew moved that the amendment striking out the House provision be not agreed to.

Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) a member of the Appropriation Committee spoke in favor of retaining the House provision. He gave the result of his observations in Honolulu, where, he said, there was a telephone in almost every business house and important residence. There the charge was $1 a month for residence telephones and $2 a month for telephones in business houses. These low rates were possible because the Hawaiian Government recognized no patents. Mr. Perkins believed the rates established by the House provision were entirely equitable.

Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) in charge of the bill, said he hoped the committee action in striking out the House provision would be agreed to, as the District Committee was conducting an investigation, the results of which would be laid before the conferrees on the bill for their action.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.,) urged that the bill go over until to-morrow, as he desired to offer an amendment relating to the gas supply of Washington.

"A more infamous and audacious outrage was never perpetrated on an inoffensive public than is nightly perpetrated by the Washington Gas Light Company," declared Mr. Carter, "and I desire to present an amendment that will afford the public of this city an opportunity to force the company to give them what they pay for."

At Mr. Carter's suggestion the bill was laid aside, and at 5:45 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Naval Officer at Philadelphia—JAMES B. HOLLAND.

Collector of Customs, San Diego, Cal.—WILLIAM W. BOWERS.

Post Chaplain—The Rev. HALSEY C. GAVITT of Illinois.

Chief Engineer—Passed Assistant Engineer FRANKLIN J. SCHELL.

Grant for Ellis Island Increased.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the Senate with favorable recommendation a communication from the Supervising Architect of the Treasury suggesting that the limit of cost of the immigration station at Ellis Island, New York, be increased from $600,000 to $1,000,000, and that $850,000 be appropriated for the station.

Cuban Independence Resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Representative Norton of Ohio to-day introduced in the House a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, setting aside next Thursday and Friday for the consideration of a joint resolution to recognize the independence of the Republic of Cuba.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows: New Jersey—West Milford, George W. Thompson. New York—East Durham, Omar Rockefeller; Kelly Corners, Samuel Jenkins; Troupsburg, Howard Sanford.

Ancient Prohibitory Laws.

Dr. W. L. Brown has contributed to the literature of the London Society for the Study of Inebriety a paper dealing with the subject of "Inebriety and Its Cures Among the Ancients." He mentions, among other things, that prohibition was first tried in Britain by the Saxon King, Edgar, (959-971,) who reduced the number of alehouses in the villages, and instituted the custom of pegging the huge drinking cups then in use. He made it a penal offense for any one to drink beyond the peg. This "drinking to the peg" was not, however, everything that could be desired by the rigid prohibitionists of that time, and was so unsuccessful in the case of the priests that St. Anselm, who died in 1079, took a stand and forbade priests either to go to "drinking bouts" or to "drink to pegs." Early closing was first tried in Edward I.'s reign to prevent "excessive drinking and its noxious effects." Laws were passed to secure good ale for the public, and the punishment of those who sold inferior or adulterated liquors. Ale conners, or tasters, were appointed by many corporations to see that ale was good, and the brewer had to swear on the Blessed Evangelists to "brew good ale and wholesome, so far as ability and human frailty permits."

Progressive Oklahoma.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

In Oklahoma the Regents of the Territorial Normal School met recently to consider bids for the erection of the Northwest Normal School at Alva. The building and its equipment are expected to cost between $75,000 and $85,000. In making provision for public institutions needed by the people Oklahoma has walked clear away from any other Territory of the United States. Such provision has usually been left until after State organization, but Oklahoma, having the population and the necessity and the means, has not waited. The admission of Oklahoma as a State is a matter of future and uncertain time, and so, without taking chances on that event, Oklahoma has, as a Territory, established a system of public education with all the modern and requisite appliances, more complete than exists in some of the oldest States of the Union.

The Blue and the Gray.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

The reunion in Atlanta of the Confederate Veterans, the Grand Army Veterans, the Sons of Veterans, and Daughters of the Confederacy, was in many respects a remarkable affair. There have been other reunions of the survivors of both armies, but that which occurred Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the tenth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Georgia, possessed features both new and pleasing. The Sons of the Veterans and the Daughters of the Confederacy were represented, and this fact, together with the interchange of sentiments of friendship and respect, was an evidence that the younger generation is as forward as its forbears to contribute to the unity that should mark the American people of all sections of the country.

Southern Cotton Goods.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) Post.

The Asheville Gazette gives the pleasing information that "about 40,000 yards of cloth, the output of the Asheville cotton mills, were shipped yesterday to Minneapolis." Those Asheville mills are turning out a class of fine goods not surpassed in New England or elsewhere and, we are informed, equaled by few in the South. These goods, too, find ready sale not only in every section of this country, but in South American States. Fine goods can be, as they are, manufactured in the South. Let all our mills push for the best.

Lieut. Col. De Forest Resigns.

Lieut. Col. Ezra De Forest has resigned from the Twenty-third Regiment. He has served in the National Guard for twenty-five years, and recently received the State and regimental medals for long and faithful service.

Fire in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, March 7.—The establishment of Brownell, Field & Company, wholesale coffee and spice dealers, is on fire. It is believed the loss will be $150,000.

[illegible]

Newspaper Men at a Banquet Given by the Agents of Veuve Pommery, Fils & Cie.

MANY HANDSOME DECORATIONS

A Hearty Farewell Given to the Partner of the Wine House After His Tour Through This Country.

A dinner was given to Henry Anger, a partner of the champagne house of Veuve Pommery, Fils & Cie, of Rheims, France, at the Holland House, last night, by Charles Graef & Co., the general agents in this country for Pommery champagne. The guests were prominent newspaper men of the country, including editors and publishers from Manhattan, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Chicago. Covers were laid for ninety, and the dinner was one of the most successful that has been given in this city this Winter.

It was served in the Gilt Room, two tables being laid lengthwise. The guests were seated only on one side of these tables, and the space between was filled in with palms and ferns. There were also some beautiful samples of the confectioner's art appropriate to the occasion. In the centre was a mammoth representation of a loaded wagon returning from the vineyard. It was done in white frosting and was executed with close attention to detail, showing the French peasants and horses. Midway between the centre of the tables and each end were miniature barrows, each with a facsimile of a case of Pommery Sec. The barrows were of French design, and were constructed of red confection, with white scroll work. Large white candy roses made an effective trimming for the border.

Bunches of Fine Roses.

Along the inside edge of the tables were large bunches of Gloire de Jeanne roses, with beautiful dark red leaf intermixed with the flowers. Large stands of azaleas in full bloom were also placed at intervals in the space between the two tables. The corners of the room held palms and there were garlands of green hung from the chandelier.

Harry C. Graef presided as host, having on the right Henry Anger, and on his left William Cullen Bryant, who acted as toastmaster. Opposite Mr. Graef sat Francis Draz of the firm of Charles Graef & Co., with Alexander Caldwell and Bradford Merrill on either side. Mr. Graef delivered his address of welcome through the graphophone, and the novelty made a decided hit. He said:

"It affords me much pleasure to extend a cordial welcome to the friends and distinguished gentlemen of the press who honor this occasion by their presence. It is our good fortune to have with us Mr. Henry Anger, partner in the house of Veuve Pommery Fils & Co. of Rheims, France, who is now about to take his departure, and it is in his honor that we are here assembled.

"We think it fit that a company composed of so much intelligence and enterprise should in some manner recognize the development and progress of the age, and bestow honor on the inventive genius of our own countrymen. To that end I have laid tribute upon science to the extent of making this welcome to you through the graphophone. I again bid you welcome, yea, thrice welcome, and wish you all a most enjoyable time, and remember

Your various cares in one great point combine,
The business of your lives, that is to dine;
And may you now mingle with the friendly bowl,
The feast of reason and the flow of soul.

The Menu.

The first course of the dinner was served about 8 o'clock, and the others followed without any delay. The menu was as follows:

Les Huitres.
Le Consommé de Becasses a la Metternich.
La Bisque de crabs-huitres a la Chanoine.
Ruedesheimer Berg, 1893, Henkell & Co.
Céléri. Olives farcies. Amandes salées.
Les Cassolettes a la Lucullus.
Les Escalopes de Bass rayées a la Valois.
La Selle de Chevreuil a la Cumberland.
Pommery & Greno, 1889, "Sec" and Vin nature.
La Timbale de ris de veau a la Careme.
Le Terapéne a la Baltimore.
Le punch Pommery-Greno.
Les Canards Canvasback.
La Salade de céléri et truffes.
Romanée, 1865, E Bouillay.
Les chaud-froids de pain de jambon de Smithfield.
Grand Vin Mouton Rothschild, 1875, Journu frere.
La Moscovite au Champagne.
Les Glaces de fantasies.
Les Gateaux Napolitaines Historiés.
Le Retour des Vignerons.
Pommery & Greno, 1884.
Café.
Fromages. Fruits.
Johannis. Apollinaris.
Liqueurs.

The sorbet was served in a correct imitation of a pint bottle of Pommery Sec, and the ice cream came in little boxes, the covers of which were medals representing a newsboy in the likeness of the guest of the evening, Mr. Anger. These medals the guests pinned on the lapels of their coats. Pretty souvenirs were given in the shape of solid silver paper knives.

Patriotic Enthusiasm Shown.

An orchestra played popular airs, and great enthusiasm was aroused when "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played. The guests arose and waved their napkins and sang the song to the close. At the end there was a spontaneous outburst of cheers, which only ceased as Mr. Anger was seen to hold a wineglass aloft, evidently signaling for silence. When he could be heard, he said, in a voice that was full of emotion and earnestness:

"A Health to Mr. McKinley, the President of the United States." Every one drank to this, and then there was another outburst of cheers.

Presently the orchestra played the "Marseillaise," and Mr. Anger's face beamed with pride as the guests again arose and waved their napkins and shouted.

When the cigars had been passed Mr. Bryant arose and said:

"I regret that some one better able to perform the duties of toastmaster was not selected. I cannot understand, when they had all New York to select from, why they should come to Brooklyn, but as Brooklyn is now a part of New York perhaps that explains it. If that is the reason I am moved to remark that it is the only benefit up to date that Brooklyn has achieved by consolidation." [Laughter.]

"What's the matter with Barney York?" called out some one.

"I appreciate the honor shown me," continued Mr. Bryant, "and shall endeavor to show my appreciation by brevity rather than wit. We are here to meet Mr. Angér. I trust you will notice my French pronunciation of that name." "That's a Williamsburg accent" called out some one. [Laughter and applause.]

"We are now vexed by rumors of war, but these only serve to carry our memories back to the time when we were at war and were helped in a time of extremity by those Frenchmen, Lafayette and de Grasse, and these memories intensify the welcome which, on behalf of the newspaper men of the country, I extend to M. Anger. He has been traveling through this country for some months, and we are to have some pleasant souvenirs of his trip this evening."

At this point the lights in the room were extinguished and a stereopticon was turned on a sheet which was hung at one end of the room. A picture was thrown on the sheet, showing Mr. Anger standing at the door of his tent on the Caloosahatchee River in Florida. He wore a big sombrero and a flannel shirt, and looked supremely comfortable.

He did not know at the time that his picture was being taken, and neither did he know that the picture was to be sprung on him at the banquet. Another picture followed, showing Mr. Anger steering his boat on the river. The third and last picture showed Mr. Angér sitting on the front seat of a tent wagon driving. He still wore his camping outfit, and was evidently enjoying himself as much as the guests did the pictures.

When the lights had been turned on again Mr. Anger arose and said that he did not propose to make a speech because he could not. Nevertheless, he made a very successful one. He said:

"The first day I came to New York I had no idea of the bigness of this country, and I can give you no idea of the impression that it has made upon me. The six months that I have spent in this country are the happiest that I ever spent abroad. I had the very great honor of shaking hands with your President, Mr. McKinley, and I shall never forget the great impression that was made upon me when I went to the White House and saw the evidences of Republican simplicity. It impressed me more than any royal splendor." [Applause.]

Chester S. Lord was asked to speak on "Any Old Thing," and he told a number of good stories. A letter of regret was read from W. D. Mann. Frederick Perry Powers talked about wine and the best way to tell that which is good.

Burr McIntosh told some good stories, and wound up with an original poem after the style of Rudyard Kipling.

Other speeches were made by Alexander Caldwell of Kansas, W. J. Arkell, and Samuel Walter Taylor.

Those present besides those already mentioned were A. L. Lazarus, John T. Canterbury, F. I. Taylor, T. F. Sykes, H. C. Brown, J. Roland Mix, E. S. Watson, T. V. Johnston, Jr., Frank Presbrey, W. N. Le Cato, Philip Ruxton, Beriah Wilkins.

A. F. Bowers, James Elverson, Morton W. Smith, W. S. Blitz, Edward P. Call, J. S. Seymour, Frank B. Noyes, Theodore D. Rich, J. A. McKay, F. T. Lawrence, John A. Sleicher, William Barnes, Jr., Charles F. Largelere, Mr. Dickenson, Arthur Jenkins, James C. Farrell, F. V. Chaney, William L. Miller, C. H. Eddy.

Charles M. Harwood, Charles Sherman, Charles McK. Loeser, Harry T. Eschwege, George B. Sadler, Charles Stevenson, Benjamin J. Worman, David S. Walker, R. H. Jackson, Henry Tholens, Hugo Sedlaczek, William C. McCloy, Henry Drisler, E. E. Marriott, George F. Fielder, William Berri, Andrew McLean, Clayton F. McMichael.

J. Seaver Page, R. E. A. Door, Frank Blanchard, Charles D. Price, Col. Jacob Ruppert, A. B. Seeley, Arthur Turnure, Pomeroy Burton, Harry W. Treat, Fred. Feigel, Pierre Purcell, Herman Ridder, W. J. Conners, George E. Gorham, Henry Bright, William Wallace Waugh, Carl Eglinger, Lee Agnew, W. A. Seymour, Edgar M. Hoopes, F. W. Doolittle, Robert Frothingham, Irving Colson.

HARLEM REGATTA OFFICERS.

Annual Election of the Association—An Oversight to be Corrected.

The annual meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association was held last night at the Hotel Marlborough. Delegates were present from the following clubs: Atalanta, Dauntless, Columbia University, Friendship, Harlem, First Bohemian, Lone Star, Metropolitan, New York Athletic Club, Nonpareil, Nassau, Union, and Wyanoke.

In the absence of President Julius D. Mahr, Vice President Frederick Vilmar presided. A communication was received from Mr. Mahr, who said he was not a candidate for re-election and offered to give a handsome gold medal for the single-scull event or for any new event. The offer was accepted.

The question of the location of permanent sites for the Harlem clubs was brought up, but, on advice of Mr. Vilmar, who said he had received a "tip" not to agitate the question, the matter was allowed to go over. The old agitation over the eligibility of college oarsmen in junior races was brought up again, and, after some debate, the matter, on motion of James Pilkington, was referred to a committee of five, to be appointed, who are to report at the Spring meeting.

Decoration Day was chosen as the date for the annual regatta. The following officers were elected for the year: President—Frederick Vilmar; Vice President—Jeremiah Murphy; Secretary-Treasurer—Thomas F. Heffernan; Assistant Secretary—Thomas J. Quinn. After the meeting had adjourned and most of the delegates had gone it occurred to some of those still present that the main business of the annual meeting, arranging the list of events for the annual regatta, had been overlooked. At once there was confusion, which was finally subdued by the President announcing that he would appoint a Regatta Committee at once and call a special meeting for next week to arrange the events.

MURRAY HILL REPUBLICANS.

Sixty-five Club Members Ready to Fight if Necessary.

The Murray Hill Republican Club installed its newly elected officers at the club rooms, 1,481 Broadway, last night.

The officers elected are: President—Samuel Williamson; First Vice President—Robert Sweeney; Second Vice President—Samuel Johnston; Treasurer—F. C. Baker; Financial Secretary—C. B. Barney; Recording Secretary—David Prowler; Sergeant at Arms—John McManus.

There was to have been a debate on whether the United States should go to war with Spain, but it was postponed. It was announced, however, that the club had already enrolled sixty-five members of a company which would go to the front in the event of a war with Spain, and the statement was made that the number would be increased to 100 within a week.

Sol Berliner, the newly appointed Consul to the Canary Islands, is a member of this club.

Gen. Butt's Staff.

Brigadier Gen. McCoskry Butt, the new commander of the First Brigade, has established headquarters for the present at his residence, 8 West Fifty-second Street, and has designated Friday evening as "headquarters night." Gen. Butt announces the following appointments to his staff: Capt. Francis Townsend Underhill, Quartermaster, with rank of Major; Major Walter Eyre Lambert, Brigade Surgeon; Capt. Schuyler Schieffelin, Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank of Major, and Capt. James Watson Gerard, Jr., aide. All the appointees were officers in the Twelfth Regiment.

Manhattan, Alma and Burlington.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 7.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, owning all of the bonds of the Manhattan, Alma and Burlington Railroad, petitioned Judge Williams to-day for an order to sell the latter road. Judge Williams instructed Hiram P. Dillon, as special master, to advertise and sell the property. Mr. Dillon will fix the date of the sale. The Santa Fé operates the road, which is eighty-three miles in length, and doubtless will bid it in.

Fiske Held on a Libel Charge.

Harrison Grey Fiske, editor of The New York Dramatic Mirror, was held for examination at Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of criminal libel preferred by six members of the so-called theatrical trust, who claim that Fiske published an article which libels them. The complainants were Marks Klaw, Al Hayman, Charles Frohman, Samuel F. Neidlinger, J. Fred Zimmerman, and Abraham Erlanger.

The Forty-seventh Reviewed.

The Forty-seventh Regiment was reviewed in its armory in Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg, last night by Brig. Gen. James M. Kirby, General Inspector of Rifle Practice of the State of New York, and in the presence of 2,000 people. There were eight companies of twelve files, divided into two battalions.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

7:45 A. M.—75 Eldridge Street; Aaron Weiss; damage slight.
10 A. M.—1,215 Third Avenue; C. R. Moncrif; no damage.
11:55 A. M.—763 Columbus Avenue; John Ruhlman; damage, $25.
1:30 P. M.—2,244 Seventh Avenue; A. Wittholm; damage, $600.
6:20 P. M.—115 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street; W. J. Gardner; damage slight.
7:40 P. M.—Matilda Street and Bleecker Avenue; no damage.
10:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue; Second Avenue Railway Company; damage slight.

RICHMOND.

5 P. M.—Morningside Road; Mrs. Hume; damage, $10.

MURDER OUT AFTER SIX YEARS.

Alabama Women Confess Owing to a Revival and the Murderer Is Sentenced to Prison.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 7.—Will Allison was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary at Jasper to-day for killing Henry Maynos six years ago. Maynos had been away from here several years, and, returning to Jasper, ascertained that his wife was at a house on the outskirts of the town with Allison.

He went to the house, and was shot in a quarrel with Allison and killed. Mrs. Maynos and her mother witnessed the deed. Allison frightened them into silence, and compelled them to help him bury the body in the woods near the house. The women kept the secret until two months ago, when there was a religious revival in town. They attended this, and were so wrought up by a sermon on "Murder Will Out" that they sought the Sheriff, told him of the crime, and took him to the grave.

The body of Maynos was exhumed. Allison was arrested, and the result was as above stated. The lightness of the sentence was due to the fact that Maynos started the row which wound up in his death.

THE REUNITED AMERICA.

Dr. Stryker Makes Reference to the Cuban Trouble in an Address.

The Rev. Dr. Melancthon Woolsey Stryker, President of Hamilton College, delivered an address on "Alexander Hamilton" last night before the Plymouth League, an organization attached to Plymouth Church. The address was delivered in the church building. At one point in his remarks Dr. Stryker made a reference to the present trouble over the loss of the Maine. He was referring to the civil war, and said:

"An Englishman once said to a Union man during the progress of the conflict: 'Those Confederates fight well.' 'Yes,' was the reply, 'they are my countrymen.' They were, and they are. But I cannot justify their tragic error, though bravely maintained. Peace to all brave men! We sinned, we suffered together against the high calling of America.

"If the war bugles blow again across this redeemed and rededicated land and in the chastisement of outrage or in the cause of liberty the bayous answer the mountains, one unison of wrath shall speak from the steel throats alike of the Puritan and the Texas, and the Kentucky shall make good the Maine. May God forbid, but if he bids, let all the people say Amen!"

THREE OUTLAWS LYNCHED.

Captured in the Mountains on the Wyoming-Colorado Boundary.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, March 7.—Meagre details were received here to-night of the lynching in the Henry Mountains near the Wyoming-Colorado boundary of three members of the "Robbers' Roost" band of outlaws which has been terrorizing that region for several years. The men lynched are Louis P. Johnson, F. Bemret, and an unknown man.

Two weeks ago Johnson murdered a boy named William Strong at Valentine Hoy's ranch, Wyoming. Hoy headed a posse to pursue Johnson and was ambushed and killed Monday last. A posse of Hoy's friends headed by Sheriff's deputies continued the pursuit and caught three of the outlaws, who were promptly put to death.

Rioting Renewed in Prague.

PRAGUE, March 7.—There has been renewed rioting to-day between the German and Czech students. The police interfered, and in the conflicts several persons were injured.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:24	Sun sets...6:00	Moon rises...6:42

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:22	Gov. Isl'd...7:35	H. Gate....9:24
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:46	Gov. Isl'd...8:00	H. Gate....9:49

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 8.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliance, Colon	10:00 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cevic, Liverpool	....	12:00 M.
El Sud, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Havel, Southampton and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Manitoba, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.		
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 10.		
El Paso, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
H. H. Meier, Bremen	....	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana and Mexican ports	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Niagara, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	
Pomeranian, Glasgow	....	....
Wordsworth, Pernambuco, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 11.		
Colorado, Port Royal and Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 12.		
Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alexandra, London	....	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Minnewaska, London	....	10:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patria, Hamburg	....	8:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werra, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March †18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 8.

Caribbee, St. Croix, Feb. 9.
Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Feb. 24.
Islesworth, St. Lucia, Feb. 25.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, March 1.
Kensington, Antwerp, Feb. 26.
Lampasas, Galveston, March 2.
Nacoochee, Savannah, March 2.
Ormiston, Hamburg, Feb. 20.
Oscar II., Hamburg, Jan. 27.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 7.
Yucatan, Havana, March 3.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

Cacique, St. Lucia, March 1.
City of Washington, Havana, March 5.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Gibraltar Feb. 28.
Peninsular, St. Michael's, Feb. 26.
State of Texas, Brunswick, March 6.
Venezuela, La Guayra, March 3.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

Benleda, Gibraltar, Feb. 23.
Herman, Bremen, Feb. 26.
Lacroma, Gibraltar, Feb. 24.
Massilia, Gibraltar, Feb. 24.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Feb. 26.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, March 8.
Britannic, Liverpool, March 2.
El Sol, New Orleans, March 6.
Foreland, Shields, Feb. 24.
Nomadic, Liverpool, March 1.
Wells City, Swansea, Feb. 25.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12.

Etruria, Liverpool, March 5.
Galileo, Hull, Feb. 25.
Handel, St. Lucia, March 4.
New York, Southampton, March 5.

SUNDAY, MARCH 13.

La Normandie, Havre, March 5.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
Scotia, Havre, Feb. 27.
Turanian, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Winifreda, London, March 3.

B. Altman & Co. are now displaying in their windows, examples of the prevailing fashions in Rich Laces, Draperies, etc.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue.

Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

The Words of Friends Are Sincere and Reliable.

It is easy for people to talk about themselves, and state what they may have done, but it is far better to have others speak for you. The words which follow are the frank expressions of people who know of what they speak.

Rev. Wm. W. Whitney of Linlithgo, N. Y., says: "I have been afflicted more or less for six years past with malaria, ague, la grippe, pneumonia three times, and have been troubled with bronchial and catarrhal troubles of the throat. Two years ago I had the grip, which ran into catarrhal pneumonia. While in this condition I began taking something of which I had heard much, and am rejoiced to say that I have been practically cured by the use of Duffy's pure malt whiskey."

Mr. John K. Chase, Amesbury, Mass., says: "For some six years past my wife has been suffering from nervous prostration. For years she was troubled with insomnia, and nothing recommended by the most eminent physicians would induce sleep. Under the advice of physicians she recently tried Duffy's malt whiskey in small quantities and with the most satisfactory results. While Mrs. Chase has always been stanch in her temperance principles and consistent in practice, she has no hesitation in recommending to invalids who need a gentle stimulant Duffy's pure malt whiskey."

E. C. Avila of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, says: "I have used Duffy's malt whiskey for the past two years, having suffered from severe headaches and nervous prostration. I have been very much relieved by the use of the whiskey and have gained nearly seventeen pounds in weight."

The above statements speak for themselves.

Pug Noses, Hump, Flat, Broken, Ill-Shaped Noses made to harmonize with the other features. Operations painless. Consultation free. Charges moderate. Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d St., New York. Send for illustrated book.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.

RUPTURE SURE CURE, BOOK FREE. S. J. SHERMAN, Rupture Specialist, 20 East 42d Street, Near 5th Avenue, New York.
CALL OR WRITE FOR HIS BOOK.

Arrived—Monday, March 7.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans March 3, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Arkadia, (Br.,) Loyd, Arecibo, &c., Feb. 17, with mdse. and passengers to New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 6th.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Barclay, Feb. 18 and Swansea 21, with mdse. to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Alnwick, (Br.,) Sanpher, Shields Feb. 20, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Peeress, (Br.,) Annison, Girgenti, &c., Jan. 29, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltman & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 6th.

SS Asti, (Ger.,) Lapentz, Santos Feb. 9 and Rio Janeiro 14, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Minnewaska, (Br.,) Griffith, London Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:37 P. M.

SS El Rio, Quick, New Orleans March 2, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville March 4 and Charleston 5th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Louisiana, Kemble, New Orleans March 2, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettencourt, Lisbon, &c., Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 7, 9:30 P. M., east, light air, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Willowdene, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.

Miscellaneous.

The Luckenbach Tugboat Co. have contracted for tow the schr. Maggie M. Keough, from Beaufort, N. C., to this port. Steam pumps will be put on board to keep the schooner free. The Maggie M. Keough put into Beaufort while bound from Charleston for New York, with lumber, having been ashore as before reported.

HAMBURG, March 7.—SS Armenia, (Ger.,) Capt. Magin, which sld. from here to-day for Portland, collided with a lightship while bound to sea, but proceeded on her voyage, apparently having received no damage. The lightship, however, was damaged, the extent of which is not stated.

BATAVIA, March 7.—Ship William H. Macy, Capt. Amesbury, from New York for Yokohama, before reported anchored outside the Bar five miles off Tjilatjap, in a leaky condition and to be discharged, is in the same place. The Captain refuses to reship the cargo ordered to be discharged. The periodical change in the monsoon winds is close at hand, which makes the anchorage ground unsafe and prevents lighters from going alongside a vessel.

LONDON, March 7.—SS Orsino, (Br.,) which sld. from Stratoni March 3 for Philadelphia, was wrecked and became a total loss at Giampilieri, on the coast of Sicily, in the Straits of Messina. All on board were saved. The Orsino was built at Sunderland in 1880. She was of iron and registered 1,342 tons. Her hailing port was London, and she was owned by Hugh Roberts & Son of Newcastle, Eng.

Advices received state that the ship Indore, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, which arr. at Tchio Jan. 15 from Port Pirie, and is bound for San Francisco, during a recent cyclone which swept over the harbor of Tchio, dragged her anchors and touched ground, but received no damage.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 7.—SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrasowitz, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 9 A. M. and proceeded.

SS Nordkyn, (Nor.,) Capt. Beer, sld. from Shields for New York March 4.

SS F. T. Barry, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New York March 5.

SS Fortuna, (Nor.,) Capt. Christophersen, sld. from Fowey for New York March 5.

SS Buenos Ayrean, (Br.,) Capt. McAdam, sld. from Glasgow for New York yesterday.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, sld. from Dundee for New York yesterday.

SS Ohio (Br.,) Capt. Page, sld. from Hull for New York yesterday.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at midnight March 6.

SS Furst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Hamburg at 1 A. M. to-day.

SS Juanita North, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, for Calcutta via Colombo for New York, passed Perim March 5.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Capt. Heintze, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Gottfried Schenker, (Aust.,) Capt. Parovich, from Trieste, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hattmeyer, from New York for Hamburg, passed Dover to-day.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Curtis, from Santos for New York, arr. at Rio Janeiro March 4. The reported sailing 3d was an error.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, from New York, arr. at Belfast March 5.

SS Queen Margaret, (Br.,) Capt. Dunbar, from New York for Singapore, &c., arr. at Aden yesterday.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, from New York, arr. at Antwerp March 4.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, from New York, arr. at Swinemunde March 4.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New York, arr. at Marseilles March 5.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New York, arr. at Venice March 5.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New York via Portland, Eng., arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New York for Flushing, passed Scilly to-day.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Gerdes, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Hercynia, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Leunfels, sld. from Hamburg for New York March 3.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournie, sld. from Marseilles for New York March 5.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, sld. from Shields for New York March 5.

SS Kate, (Aust.,) Capt. Denger, from Alexandretta for New York, arr. at St. Michael's to-day for coal.

SS Benedict, (Br.,) Capt. Beyer, sld. from Para for New York March 4.

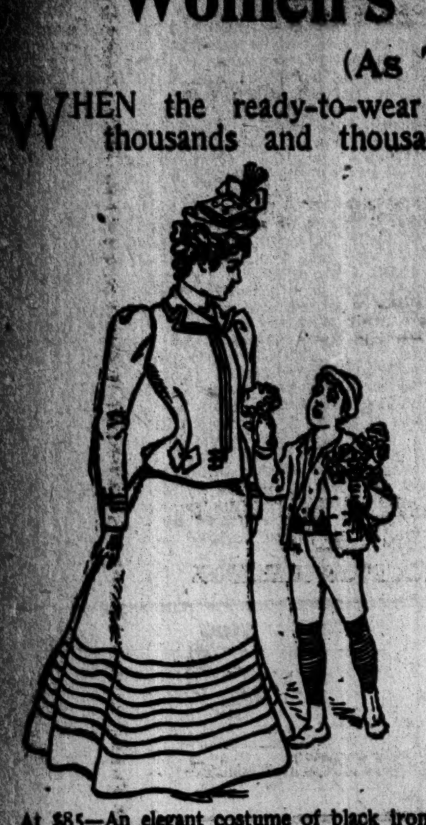
SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, sld. from Hamburg for New York at 6 P. M. March 5.

A WORD.

With due deference to temperance in all things and moderation as a rule of life, there is good to be said of pure, alcoholic stimulant, when by scrutinous care in distillation and evaporation in the maturing process, all that is deleterious is eliminated, it is then pure and invaluable. When age renders it rich in flavor, mellow and soft to the taste, and healthfully invigorating, it is then such a tonical stimulant as physicians seek and recommend in their practice, the abolition of which would be an irreparable loss. Just this stimulant, which gentlemen use at their tables, which is found everywhere as the favorite at clubs and in social intercourse, is Hunter Baltimore Rye, the American Gentleman's Whiskey. It is a favorite for home buffet; gentlemen ask for it at all the clubs, and it is recognized as the standard of excellence everywhere.

Found Everywhere as the Favorite.

A. B. Hart & Frank Mora, Representatives,
3 South William St., New York, N.Y.



The Wanamaker Store

Women's Ready-to-Wear Costumes

(As They Were, and as They Are)

WHEN the ready-to-wear Costume first appeared, it was greeted with enthusiasm by thousands and thousands of women, who saw in it, not only a saving of time, but a saving of money, and an emancipation from dressmakers, high charges, and mistaken judgments. But there were objections.

The chief objection was, a marked similarity of style. One costume was very like another costume, and the purchaser found herself duplicated at every street corner.

Things are different now, and we have done rather more than our share in bringing about the revolution. The objection of duplication has not been fully removed as a whole, but it has been eliminated from this store, utterly. There is no point in which we are so particular as in this matter of exclusiveness of style. The gowns you find here have no duplicates elsewhere. They are ours,—rigidly and jealously ours until they become yours; and then they're *yours* exclusively.

Besides this matter of exclusiveness, we'd like you to pass judgment on the matter of prices, and on the styles *as* styles,—that is, the taste displayed in selection. We claim precedence on all these points and we'd like to have your opinion on our right to do so. Here's a hint or two:—

At $85—An elegant costume of black iron grenadine over black taffeta; blouse front waist has revers of white silk, with black lace applique; vest of white chiffon; edges of revers, front of waist and epaulets edged; with black taffeta ruching; skirt with three rows of ruching forming apron effect; drop lining.

At $100—Of exquisite pearl gray taffeta over same material in robbin's egg blue; yoke embroidered with silver braid and steel spangles in bow-knot design; entire waist from yoke of mousseline de soie; with clusters of plaiting intervened with rows of silk edged heading; flaring flounce on skirt; 8 rows of cording; drop lining.

At $112—Of turquoise blue foulard silk in large block plaid, outlined with white; blouse front waist with yoke of white knife plaited chiffon, outlined with gathering of black velvet in foliage design; waist fastens to one side; sleeves with clusters of tiny ruffles; skirt with deep flaring flounce, outlined with velvet.

Women's Shoes Again

SOMETHING more than four thousand pairs of high-class shoes for women are put on sale this morning at

Two Dollars a Pair

There may be a dozen different styles in the lot, but mostly they are laced and buttoned shoes of the fine, bright chrome kidskin. All have welted and stitched soles.

The particular point of interest in this announcement is that the lowest *regular* price on any pair in this lot would be Three Dollars, while the bulk of the lot is of regular Four Dollar-Shoes.

Ample quantity, great variety and complete lines of sizes.

More of That Silverware

THE Silverware selling on Saturday was very close to the sensational. We can no longer offer the assortment of that day, but there are still chances enough left to talk about.

Tea Sets, Waiters, Trinket Trays, Syrup and Cream Jugs, Napkin Rings, and hundreds of other articles, in the best kind of Quadruple Plate,

At Half, and Less.

Also, Knives, Forks, Spoons and Ladles, in "Rogers 1847" Plated Ware, at Prices almost equally removed from regular.

Lawn Aprons and Pillow Shams THE claim is made by persons ning to know whereof they speak, this stock is without an equal *where*. However that may be, assured that it is as complete as know how to make it. Some of Pillow Shams shown are certainly in the prettiest patterns we've ever seen. The Aprons are worthy companions. Prices begin way down, and even for the finest they're not at all high.

LAWN APRONS
- At 25c.—With deep hem and nine small plaits; also 4 other styles.
- At 50c.—Bib front, straps over shoulders; yoke band, six plaits at bottom, with embroidery edge; bib also plaited and embroidery trimmed; 7 other styles.
- At 75c.—Bib front, straps over shoulders, deep hem with insertion above; bib also trimmed with insertion.
- At $1.25—Deep hem, with three wide plaits; bretelles over shoulders, with straps of embroidery across front; bretelles also embroidery trimmed. Several desirable sorts at between-prices and others up to $2.25.

LAWN PILLOW SHAMS, WITH RUFFLES
- At 85c.—Deep hem; fancy braided center. Also two other styles.
- At $1—With two large plaits at sides; deep lawn ruffle.
- At $1.50—With handsomely braided center; lawn ruffle.
- At $2.50—All-over embroidery center; with deep ruffle of embroidery.
- At $3—Very fine braided center; fluted ruffle of lawn; edged with lace.
- At $3.75—Lawn center with six fine plaits at intervals; handsome deep ruffle of embroidery.
- At $4.75—With six fine plaits, one row of insertion, and deep fluted ruffle of embroidery. Others at between-prices and up to $12.

Second floor.

Old Furniture Renewed. WE'LL make that shabby chair or sofa look almost as well as when new, and the charges will be most reasonable. We have a fully equipped factory with only skilled workmen. The new coverings are here,—some very handsome patterns among them. Notify us and we'll gladly send to your home to make estimates on re-upholstering and repairs generally.

Third floor.

Bed Spreads and Blankets. DOUBLY attractive, these bed spreads in new and very pretty designs, since their prices were reduced. Blankets, of medium weight are here in good supply and variety, as are also Comforts from our own factory. You'll find no fault with either quality or price.

BED SPREADS—Double bed size.
- At 75c.—Crocheted, in pretty designs; good value at 90c.
- At $1.85—Satin finish Marseilles; value $2.50.
- At $2.25—Satin finish Marseilles; choice patterns; value $3.

BLANKETS
- At $2.50 pair—Medium weight blankets for single beds.
- At $3.75 pair—Medium weight blankets for single beds.
- At $4.50 pair—Medium weight blankets for double beds.

COMFORTS
- At $1.25—Silkoline comforts; clean cotton; from our own factory. Very neat patterns.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Mattresses, Pillows and Bolsters. ONE sort of mattress here, of pure South American black or white curled hair, weighing forty pounds, that was considered good value at $25. We're selling them at $18. Another kind that sold for $18 is now $12.50. These are made in either one or two parts.

Pillows and Bolsters, of pure live geese feathers, have had prices cut a third.

PILLOWS
- At $1.50—20x30 in., 3 lbs.; were $2.25.
- At $1.88—20x30 in., 2 1-2 lbs.; were $2.50.

BOLSTERS
- At $2.50—20x56 in., 5 lbs.; were $3.75.
- At $3.75—20x56 in., 5 lbs.; were $5.

Fourth floor.

Novelties in Gilt Clocks. A second shipment just in. The first lot lasted but a day or two. Didn't take long for people to appreciate the opportunity of securing a beautiful time-piece for a little money. We bought them at a special price. They go that way to you.

With plain dials, $2.50 and $4.
With brilliants, $3.50, $4.25 and $4.75.

Broadway.

Spring Overcoats for Men. IT'S a wise provision of Nature and Fashion that causes the budding of the Spring Oversack to occur at precisely the time that the Winter Overcoat is approaching its sere and yellow leaf.

At this time the latter begins to show traces of its heavy-weather experiences, —the lining tells of innumerable takings on and off,—the buttonholes speak sadly of infinite buttonings and unbuttonings.

All of this makes the showing in New Spring Overcoats on our second floor a matter of interest and profit. We have tried to excel in two features, —style and price-advantage. We'd like you to see how well we have succeeded in each.

- At $12—Of covert cloth, in the new shades; silk lined.
- At $12—Of black cheviot, rough faced; silk lined.
- At $15—Of Oxford mixed Vicuna; Italian cloth lining; sleeves satin lined.
- At $15—Of covert cloth, medium and light shades; lap seams; all silk lined.
- At $20—Of Oxford Vicuna; silk lined; very dressy; your tailor's price would be $30.
- At $20—A special covert cloth overcoat; length 31 in.; extremely full back; wide sleeves; lined throughout with pure silk; brimful of style.
- At $25 and $30—Of covert cloth and black Vicuna; silk lined; tailored as well as the best custom makes—only difference is in the price.

"Little Giant" Suits for Boys. THEY'RE well named. The boy is more likely to outgrow than outwear one of these. Of all-wool cassimeres and serges, of seasonable weight; all seams double-stitched and taped—can't tear them apart; trousers have double seats and knees; patent buttons that won't pull out; in fact, the ideal, serviceable and fashionable suits for boys, 7 to 16 years, and fully equal to those at $7 elsewhere.

Here at $5 a Suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Cutlery Chance. SOME of the sharpest knives in this lot have been turned on the prices. That they did their work well is shown in the surprising changes in figures in the examples below:

- At $1.25—Genuine stag handle carver and fork, silver plated ferrule; warranted best steel. Formerly $3.
- At $3 doz.—Celluloid handle fruit knives, silver plated ferrules. Excellent value at $5.
- At $3 doz.—Celluloid handle dinner knives, silver plated ferrules, Were $4.50.
- At 25c.—Cocobolo handle kitchen knives. Easily worth double.

Basement, Ninth street.

The "Queen Mary" Toilet Waters. These "Queen Mary" preparations really form a *collection*,—earnestly sought, carefully tested collection of years. Whenever we learned of anything extraordinarily good, here or abroad, we went after it. Perhaps we accepted one formula out of every thousand tested. If, after the severest tests, we found it worthy to bear the "Queen Mary" label, we secured it.

We think these Toilet Waters and Perfumes and Soaps are the best in existence. We speak to-day especially of the Toilet Waters, but the others are here.

Odors are White Rose, Heliotrope, Jockey Club, Violet, Crab Apple, Stephanotis, Ylang-Ylang, Lavender, Lilac, Lily of the Valley.

Prices, 3 oz., 25c.; 6 oz., 50c.; 8 oz., 75c.

Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE RUBBER COMBINATION.

Preliminary Papers Signed for the Consolidation of Three Leading Companies.

The preliminary papers in the consolidation of three leading hard rubber firms, which was outlined in THE NEW YORK TIMES on last Thursday, have been signed, and it is expected that the final details and arrangements will be completed by the 1st of April. The new corporation will have headquarters at 9, 11, and 13 Mercer Street, and will be known as the American Hard Rubber Company. The India Rubber Comb Company and the Butler Hard Rubber Company of this city and the Goodrich Hard Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, are the companies that are going to consolidate their interests, with a capital of about $2,500,000.

The Butler Hard Rubber Company will give up its quarters at 33 Mercer Street by April 1, and carpenters and painters are busy at work remodeling the interior of the building for the new company. Fritz Achelis, President of the India Rubber Comb Company, and Richard Butler, President of the Butler Hard Rubber Company, will probably be President and Vice President of the new company, respectively.

The organizers of the combination disclaim any intention of forming a trust, and say that their object is to cut down expenses and try to keep the price of rubber down as far as possible.

A Juror's Illness Stops a Trial.

Dr. Robert Safford Newton, the insanity expert, testified at the trial of William J. Koerner before Recorder Goff yesterday that in his opinion the defendant was sane. The trial was brought to a sudden close soon after recess by the illness of Livingston Mallory, one of the jurors, who collapsed in his seat. Mr. Mallory is an electrician in the employ of the Postal Telegraph Company. His illness is not considered serious, and there is little doubt that he will be well enough to continue his duties in the jury box to-day.

May M. Kellard Discharged.

May M. Kellard, who was recently acquitted of the charge of stealing a harp, but against whom two indictments for forgery are pending, was discharged on her own recognisance by Judge McMahon, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. Miss Kellard was greeted by several friends in the corridor as she hurried out of the courtroom.

Ex-Senator Hill's Arraignment Encouraging Waverers to Make a Stand.

A TACTICAL MASTER STROKE

His Opposition of Great Advantage to Mr. Hill in His Plans to Control the Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, March 7.—Ex-Senator Hill's arraignment of the Ellsworth Newspaper bill, published this morning, has had the effect of rallying those members of the Legislature who are at heart opposed to the measure, but who have been hesitating to come out openly against it. His letter has supplied to these a platform to stand on and ammunition to fight with, and made it certain that the bill, if it is passed, will not be allowed to go through without a hard fight.

Politicians of both parties agree that, viewed purely as a tactical movement, Mr. Hill's vigorous and aggressive opposition to the bill is a master stroke. The country Democrats are with him to a man on the question. The Brooklyn Senators and members have never recovered from their disgust at the about-face Mr. Croker compelled them to execute on the biennial sessions matter, and they are in no mood to take an unpopular and untenable position on the Ellsworth bill in obedience to his orders. This put them in an attitude of willing receptivity toward the ex-Senator's arguments against it.

With the rural and Kings County Democrats in opposition, and only the Tammany men voting with the Republicans to pass the bill, because Croker made it a personal matter, the responsibility for the law will, it is pointed out, be laid to the Republicans. Hill's opposition will, it is conceded, be of great advantage to him in his plans to control the Democratic State Convention, and of great profit to his party in the campaign.

Contrary to expectation, Senator Ellsworth did not call up his bill for its third reading in the Senate to-night, although it was on the calendar awaiting final disposal. He says in explanation that he had promised Senator Pavey, who desires to speak against the bill, and who could not be present to-night, not to call it up in his absence. It may be called up to-morrow, Mr. Ellsworth added.

No action is expected to be taken on the duplicate of the Ellsworth bill, which Mr. Allds introduced in the Assembly, until after the original measure has passed the Senate. The opposition is rapidly coming into the open in the Lower House, and enough members have taken definite position against it to show that the bosses will not be able to hold the solid vote of either party in line for it.

James Breck Perkins, Speaker O'Grady's colleague from Monroe County, who is recognised as one of the ablest members of the majority, said to-day that he would under no circumstances vote for the bill. Assemblyman Wright of Kings, who is a regular Democrat, declared that he would vote against it, no matter what his colleagues do. It is practically certain that Messrs. Weeks, Laimbeer, and Seligsberg, the Citizens' Union representatives, will be united against the measure.

EDITORS ENTER A PROTEST.

Resolutions Condemning the Bill Passed at a Meeting in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—The editors and proprietors of newspapers from all parts of the State assembled in this city this afternoon to protest against the Ellsworth Newspaper Libel bill, and to confer as to the best means to defeat its passage.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the sentiment of those present, and it was determined that every paper represented should use its influence to secure the opposition of the representatives from their respective localities against the measure.

MR. DEPEW VISITS GOV. BLACK.

In Interest of the Stock Corporation Amendment Law, It Is Said.

ALBANY, March 7.—Some stir was created about the Capitol to-day by the appearance there of Chauncey M. Depew, who arrived shortly before noon, and went directly to the Executive office. The Governor and Mr. Depew were closeted together for an hour.

The object of Mr. Depew's visit is understood to have been to lay before Gov. Black the reasons why he should sign the bill now on his desk amending the stock corporation law so as to exempt railway corporations from the provision holding Directors responsible for unauthorized debts and overissue of bonds. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Ellsworth and has passed both houses. It is supposed to be in the interest of the New York Central and to have for its object the removing of legal obstacles to its absorption of the Lake Shore.

The effect of the measure would be to exempt railway companies from the operation of Section 24 of the stock corporation law, which says that "no stock corporation shall create any debt not secured by mortgage in excess of the amount of its paid-up capital stock" and holds Directors personally responsible for the creation of such debt, as well as for any overissue or illegal issue of bonds or other obligations.

Other bills now pending in the Legislature in which the New York Central is interested are:

The Marshall bill, which has passed the Assembly and is now in the Senate, reserving to railroads which elevate or depress their tracks the use of the original right of way. This applies to the Central's Park Avenue line.

The Page bill, abolishing the Park Avenue Improvement Board and devolving its duties on the Commissioner of Highways.

Half a dozen bills regarding mileage books, interchangeable and otherwise.

THE NEW PRIMARY BILL.

Mr. Quigg Has a Lengthy Conference Thereanent with the Governor.

ALBANY, March 7.—The appearance of Lemuel Ely Quigg at the Capitol to-day, and the fact that he held a lengthy conference with the Governor, gave rise to the theory that the Republican County Committee had undertaken to amend the new Primary bill. Mr. Quigg was with the Governor at his office for two hours. They went to luncheon together, and so absorbing was the conference that Gov. Black did not return until an hour and a half later than usual. Their talk is understood to have centred on the Primary bill.

If Mr. Quigg presented any protest against the measure or urged any changes, they do not seem to have influenced the Governor's attitude or ideas. When Assemblyman Laimbeer saw Gov. Black after Mr. Quigg's departure he found him of the same mind as when they were last in conference. The Governor had no changes to suggest in the measure as agreed on except that the declaration of the voter's party affiliation instead of being entered on an open register be signed and be filed in an envelope by itself.

Mr. Laimbeer reported to the Governor that, while there was division on the bill in the General Committee of the Fifty-three organization, he felt sure a large majority favored the measure. The committee will probably be called together this week to act on the matter.

A joint hearing on the bill will be given by the Judiciary Committee of both houses on Thursday.

State Civil Service Board's Position.

ALBANY, March 7.—The State Civil Service Board has taken no steps to enforce its authority over the New York City commission and contemplates none. If any test is made of the question it will be through a suit or suits brought by the New York Civil Service Reform Association. This is the statement of the board's position made by Secretary Angle, and it is accepted as correct and authoritative. The next meeting of the State board will be on Tuesday, March 15.

[illegible]

SILVERSMITHS,

are showing in advance of the usual season of exhibition examples of their recent work in Household Silverware, indicating the styles which will prevail during the approaching Spring Wedding Season. Selections made at this time can be reserved for future delivery.

Gorham Mfg. Co.

Broadway and 19th Street.
23 Maiden Lane.

BANKING LAW AMENDMENT.

To Enable Savings Banks to Increase Investments in City Real Estate.

ALBANY, March 7.—An amendment to the banking law, offered in the Assembly to-night by Mr. Weekes, allows savings banks to invest deposits "in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered, improved real property situated in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, to an amount not exceeding 65 per centum of the value of such real property."

The present maximum limitation is 50 per cent. on property lying anywhere. By limiting the proposed extension to New York City proper Mr. Weekes thinks that a 65 per cent. limit will be perfectly safe. As a matter of fact, he says, the banks now habitually evade the law by means of overassessment of property on which loans are made, and the amendment suggested would, he urges, stop such evasion by making it unnecessary.

CANADA AND THE ALASKA BILL.

Lively Debate in the Commons at Ottawa—Concessions Asked for by This Country Opposed.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 7.—There was a lively debate in the House of Commons to-day on the provisions of the United States Alaskan Homestead and Right of Way bill. Mr. Russell, the member for Halifax, asked the Premier if the statements made by some of the United States Senators that Canada had given assurances that the concessions asked for would be granted were correct.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that no negotiations had taken place on the matter, and no assurances had been given.

Sir Charles Tupper suggested that the Dominion Government should withdraw the Yukon Railway bill now that the United States was going to obstruct the free navigation of the Stikeen.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he did not believe the United States would do anything of the kind, and if it did attempt it Canada would stand by its treaty rights and the American courts would be compelled to declare in favor of the Canadian contention. However, if any obstruction should be put in the way by the United States, then the road would be carried through to a port in British Columbia.

Dr. Landerkin said that the Conservative leaders were paid agents of the American Government.

Mr. Foster called him to order.

Mr. Speaker—Order and withdraw.

Dr. Landerkin—I will withdraw. I do not think that they would do so much without pay.

Every reference to resisting the United States legislation was received with applause.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR YUKON.

Men from Garrisoned Cities to Rough It at Mounted Police Duty.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 7.—The report that the Dominion Government intends sending to the Yukon a military expedition 260 strong under the command of Major Evans of Winnipeg is not altogether accurate. What the Government is contemplating is to send out men and officers of the permanent corps to the Klondike in future instead of taking away more of the mounted police, which would necessitate engaging new policemen.

In this way a saving can be effected, and the permanent corps can have a little experience at roughing it in the West instead of lying in idleness in the garrisoned cities.

OFF FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

Sixteen Engineers Organise a Company to Go to the Klondike.

Two brothers who are well-known clubmen of Brooklyn, Sergt. Charles Joll of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, and Henry E. Joll, were members of the Alaska Co-operative Mining and Trading Company that started for the Klondike at 6 o'clock last evening. A large party of Brooklynites accompanied the young men to the Lehigh Valley station in Jersey City, and saw them off.

The gold seekers are both engineers, and live at the home of their sister, Mrs. Kinna, 46 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn. The Alaska Co-operative Mining and Trading Company was organized about two months ago by a number of engineers, who limited the membership to sixteen, and allowed none but engineers to join the company. It was only a short time ago that they secured the sixteen, which was the number that started last night. The company has purchased a sailing vessel, and will go by rail to San Francisco, where they will meet the boat and continue by water to Alaska. They expect to reach the gold fields not later than June 15. Charles Joll, who is an experienced seaman, has been selected for the Captaincy.

SOME ALASKAN LITERATURE.

Three Hundred Publications Relating to the Far Northwestern Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Alaska is yet in part an undiscovered country, but there is a good deal of information about it in print. The "Catalogue of the United States Public Documents" for January, just issued by the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office, sustains this assertion, for in addition to the usual quantity of indexical matter, reporting additions to the liberal supply of documentary information that is being issued by the Government, this catalogue carries a reference list on Alaska, in which there are entries of some 300 Government publications touching Alaska.

These publications are old and new, but they include the latest reports of surveys and scientific observation. There is a wealth of information about the fisheries of Alaska, which attracted attention long before the mining prospector thought of pursuing his vocation with any expectation of finding profitable claims.

There does not seem to be much information collected as yet concerning the agricultural resources of the country, although part of one document is devoted to a report on the grasses of Alaska.

Waiting Miners Turn Lumber Carriers

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 7.—Capt. Blackburn and his crew of gold hunters from Gloucester, Mass., who came around the Horn in the schooner Hattie I. Phillips, are not going to patiently await the opening of the Yukon. They have chartered their vessel to carry lumber from Gray's Harbor, and are going to do all the work themselves. Lumber freights are now high, and the fishermen-miners will earn considerable money while awaiting the opening of the river.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; seven-sixteenths of a mile. Vicria won, Buena Ventura second, Toluca third. Time—0:43.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; mile and an eighth. Thelma won, Mamie Scott second, Serena third. Time—1:55.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Highland Ball won, Dr. Marks second, Tulare third. Time—1:29.

FOURTH RACE.—Cadmus Stakes; one mile. Eddie Jones won, Lord Marmion second, Prince Tyrant third. Time—1:42¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; mile and a sixteenth. Orimar won, Senator Bland second, Marplot third. Time—1:48¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Sly won, Al second, Koenigen third. Time—1:16.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

Brooklyn and Manhattan Members Wrangle Over Local Measures in the Assembly.

DISCRIMINATION IS CHARGED

East River Bridge Bill and the Bill to Increase the Salaries of the Firemen of Brooklyn Advanced.

ALBANY, March 7.—As soon as Speaker O'Grady called the Assembly to order to-night Mr. Marshall's bill to increase the salary of the firemen of Brooklyn Borough to an amount paid to members of the force in Manhattan and Bronx, which had been made a special order, was taken up, and started an argument between Brooklyn and Manhattan Assemblymen.

Mr. Finn moved to strike out the enacting clause for an explanation which Mr. Marshall furnished by contending that the firemen in Manhattan might be worth more money through their onerous duties, but not those of the Bronx, whose duties were no more onerous than those of Brooklyn firemen. Mr. Marshall further maintained that the discrimination between the boroughs in the charter was clearly a mistake, and that the salaries of all firemen should be equalized.

Mr. Finn declared that the finances of New York City were in such an uncertain state that it would be better to wait two or three years before an increase of salary was asked for Brooklyn firemen. The pay they receive now had been thought sufficient under their old City Government, and should be now.

Mr. McKeown stated that discrimination against Brooklyn seemed to be the order of things right along. Court clerks of Manhattan had had their salaries raised recently, and no protest had been made on the score of economy.

Messrs. Dale and Gallagher spoke in the same vein as Mr. McKeown.

The motion to strike out was put and lost—81 nays to 10 yeas—and the bill was then advanced to a third reading.

Mr. Brennan's East River Bridge bill was taken up and also brought forth a dispute between Manhattan and Brooklyn members.

Mr. Collins contended that bridge construction was proper, but not with a specially named commission, as the bill provided.

Mr. Donnelly denied that there was any feeling between the boroughs and thought that eventually a score of bridges would span the East River. At present, however, the bridge was not needed sufficiently to expend an unlimited amount of money, as its text permitted.

Messrs. Brennan and Marshall defended the bill, claiming that the bridge was needed and the commission named to supervise its construction was a fair and nonpartisan one.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause was defeated by 65 nays to 58 yeas. The bill was then advanced.

The bill provides that Benjamin F. Tracy, Frederick A. Schroeder, William Berri, Silas B. Dutcher, Hugh J. Grant, Seth L. Keeney, the Mayor and Controller of New York City and their successors, shall constitute a commission for the purpose of constructing a permanent suspension bridge over the East River. Said Commissioners shall appoint one of their number to be President, one to be Secretary, and one to be Treasurer of the commission, and they may employ counsel and appoint such subordinates as are necessary.

The plan is for a permanent suspension bridge adapted for the use of street surface and elevated railroad cars, bicycles, and foot passengers, to be constructed across the East River from the Borough of Brooklyn, between Fulton Ferry and the Navy Yard, to the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Some of the Measures Passed and Introduced in the Senate.

ALBANY, March 7.—The following bills of interest to New York City were among those passed in the Senate to-night:

Senator Cantor—Exempting the real estate of the Young Men's Hebrew Association from taxation, assessment, and water rates.

Senator Featherson—Releasing real estate of the German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, New York, from taxes for 1897.

Senator Guy—Incorporating the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company.

Senator Higgins—Amending the banking laws by permitting investment in railroad securities.

Senator Sullivan—Placing all dispensaries in New York City under the State Board of Charities.

Senator Page—Providing for an additional appropriation of $30,000 for the Museum of Natural History, New York City.

These bills were among those presented:

Senator Ford—Prohibiting any surface railroad from operating upon any tracks in Amsterdam Avenue, between Seventy-second and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in New York City, by any other motive power than that now in use, unless the tracks or rails shall be at all points twenty feet distant from the nearest curb.

Senator Wray—Providing for an additional court, not of record, for the trial of minor offenses in the County of Kings after indictment only. It is to be known as the Borough Court of Brooklyn. The Justices of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District are authorized to appoint, by a majority vote, a person as Justice of this court who shall have been admitted to practice for at least ten years. The person so appointed shall hold office until Dec. 31, 1901, and receive a salary of $7,000 per year, the clerk $2,500, and the stenographer $2,500.

Legislative Notes.

Senator Wieman's bill providing that street surface railroads shall equip their cars with automatic fenders was lost in the Senate last night by a vote of 25 to 12.

The bill introduced by Mr. Nixon providing for a change in the directory of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents of New York was advanced in the Assembly last night.

Col. C. Weill, member of the Assembly from the Nineteenth New York District, has been appointed to the vacancy on the Banking Committee caused by the death of Assemblyman T. Smith.

FREE CARRIAGE FOR CYCLES.

Hearing in Boston to Make Railroads Carry Them Without Pay.

BOSTON, March 7.—There was an interesting hearing before the Committee on Railroads at the State House to-day on the bill introduced by Senator Towle of Boston, providing for the free transportation of bicycles by railroads in the State.

Senator Towle addressed the committee briefly in favor of the bill, claiming that there were 200,000 wheelmen interested in the proposed legislation, as a right that had been granted by railroad companies in sixteen other States in the Union. Arthur K. Peck, the Secretary for the Massachusetts Division of the League of American Wheelmen, also spoke in favor of the bill, as did George Kane of Lynn, one of the members of the League of American Wheelmen Board. The hearing was continued in order to give the remonstrants an opportunity to be heard.

Man and Woman Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Mabel Keating, known from New York to San Francisco as the "Queen of Pickpockets," was shot and fatally wounded to-day by Jerry Sullivan, a City Hall janitor, in the saloon of her husband, who also received a bullet from the same pistol. Sullivan entered the saloon, and a quarrel arose over the payment of money alleged to be owing by Sullivan. The latter drew a revolver and shot Mabel Keating in the left breast. He then turned the weapon on Keating and slightly wounded him in the neck. Sullivan was immediately arrested and locked up in the City Prison.

An Immigrant's Small Fortune.

Jacob Krochel and seven children, who arrived in this city Sunday on the French steamship La Gascogne, passed through the Barge Office yesterday. He had with him enough money to change into $1,800 United States currency. This is an unusual amount for an immigrant to have. He said that he was going to Peoria, Ill.

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FOUR ROOM FLAT

Completely Furnished,

$100.

On Exhibition in our Show Windows. Only a slight advance if bought on credit.

PARLOR.
1 5-piece Brocatelle Parlor Suit.
Pier Glass.
1 Cherry Parlor Table.
Tapestry Brussels Carpet.
1 Vase Lamp.
1 White and Gold Framed Picture.
2 pairs Lace Curtains.

BEDROOM.
1 3-piece Chamber Suit.
1 pair Feather Pillows.
1 Mattress.
1 Comfortable.
Ingrain Carpet.
1 Bedroom Chair.

DINING-ROOM.
1 6-foot square Extension Table, Oak.
4 Oak Chairs.
Ingrain Carpet.
1 56-piece China Tea Set.

KITCHEN.
No 8 Range, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Shovel, 1 Boiler, 1 Tea Kettle, 1 Strainer, 1 Bread Pan, 1 Coffee Pot, 1 Frying Pan, 2 Saucepans, 1 Range Kettle, 1 Colander, 1 Dishpan, 1 Broiler, 1 Pudding Pan, 1 Teapot, 1 Bucket, 1 3-foot Kitchen Table, 1 Kitchen Chair, Oilcloth.

Everything for Housekeeping on Our Liberal Credit System.

Catalogue Mailed Upon Application.
19TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.

LATTIMER TRIAL NEAR AN END.

Counsel for the Commonwealth and the Defense Begin to Sum Up in the Case at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 7.—The beginning of the end of the famous trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the shooting of the strikers at Lattimer on Sept. 10 to-day attracted the largest crowd to the Luzerne County Court House that has yet been present.

When court opened at 10 o'clock Attorney Scarlet of counsel for the Commonwealth opened the argument for the prosecution. He spoke for about two hours and commanded the closest attention. He held that the strikers had a perfect right to march on the public highway, and that Sheriff Martin and his deputies had no right to shoot down and kill the strikers. Of the defense's many witnesses, he said, the jury had to consider their testimony according to their credibility and standing.

He claimed that the strikers had committed no act of violence, and consequently declined to disperse when the Sheriff read his proclamation, even though the Sheriff and his deputies represented the Government, and that the strikers continued their march notwithstanding that the Sheriff told them: "If you are determined to go to Lattimer you will have to go over my dead body."

Mr. Scarlet went over the testimony of the defense very carefully and held that the deputies had no right to stop the strikers from marching on the highway, as they carried an American flag and, furthermore, that the strikers had been wronged and murdered with vengeance and malice by the richer class who formed the deputies. As he closed he classed the trial as the greatest in the history of the world, armed men being charged with shooting down ruthlessly and wantonly martyrs of labor on a public highway for merely making threats and who had done nothing that could be classed as an act of violence.

John T. Lenahan, chief counsel for the defense, followed Mr. Scarlet. He made a pathetic plea, and in an eloquent manner told how the prosecution's alleged crowd of 1,000 peaceable strikers were marching about the mining hamlets armed to the teeth, ferocious, and armed with deadly weapons, and driving the men from their labor.

Mr. Lenahan continued his address in the afternoon, speaking until 5 o'clock. He reviewed the case very fully and appealed particularly to the jury's love of law and order. When he concluded court was adjourned.

In the morning Mr. Palmer will make the closing plea for the defense and District Attorney Martin will finish for the Commonwealth. They will probably take all day to-morrow, and Judge Woodward will deliver his charge on Wednesday.

MRS. AYLWARD IMPROVING.

Her Physician Denies that Her Mind Was at All Affected.

Mrs. Emily Meredith Aylward, the musical critic who was taken to Bellevue Hospital Sunday night, but refused to stay there, was reported as much better last night by her physician, Dr. Wickes Washburn of 21 East Twenty-first Street, and he hopes with a few days' rest she will be able to resume her work. Mrs. Aylward is at the Hotel Jefferson, Fifteenth Street, near Union Square, where she has been living with her daughter for some months.

About ten days ago she was advised to take a rest as her arduous work for the last few months had told upon her, and being a woman of particularly high-strung temperament, absolute quiet and rest were prescribed for her. Not being able to procure the required attention at the hotel, her physician advised her to go to a private sanitarium for a while, but after being taken to one in East Thirty-second Street she was not satisfied to remain there, and accommodations could not be found at other pital. That led to her going to Bellevue, as accommodation could not be found at other hospitals. In regard to the report that the man accompanying Mrs. Aylward to Bellevue Hospital had stated that she was mentally affected, Dr. Washburn said:

"There has not been the slightest intimation from me throughout the whole proceedings that Mrs. Aylward was not in full possession of her mental faculties, and I desire to deny absolutely all reports to the contrary."

ATLANTA EXCHANGE CLOSED.

Central Cotton Stock and Grain Board Forced to the Wall.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 7.—The Central Cotton Stock and Grain Exchange, at 12 Wall Street, was closed by three attachments this morning issued from Justice Foutes's Court. This exchange was opened less than a year ago by Swanson & Co., with a capital of $20,000.

The exchange has been the Atlanta agent of O'Dell & Co. of Cincinnati, and had also New York connections. The latter part of November last year the place changed hands and was operated by Charles Runnette and C. H. King. Differences arose a few days ago between those two gentlemen. These differences are said to have resulted in the closing of the exchange. King says he is the chief sufferer.

Several days ago Runnette and King agreed to separate and a bill of sale was signed. King was to retire and Runnette was to have the entire management of the business. Both claim that O'Dell & Co. owe them $750 and King was to be paid for his interest from this amount. King says that this has never been paid and that the attachments to-day were taken in order to freeze him out of the business.

Prof. Knight to Lecture.

At the Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Avenue, Prof. William Knight of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, will lecture this evening at 8:15, on "Wordsworth." On Saturday, at 3:30 P. M., he will speak on "Coleridge."

Price Reduced. A-B-C THE BEST OATMEAL Steam-cooked.

2-POUND PACKAGE, 10 CENTS.
Cereals M'f'g Co., New York.

[illegible]

[illegible] A. S. Draper of the University of Illinois Elected City Superintendent.

SALARY TO BE $8,000 A YEAR

Some Doubt About His Accepting the Place—Mr. Maxwell's Friends Supported Him—Other Officers Chosen.

The election of a City Superintendent of Schools, which has been hanging fire in the Board of Education for some time, was made yesterday at the meeting of the board, but it is not at all certain that Dr. Andrew S. Draper, President of the University of Illinois, who was named, at a salary of $8,000 a year, will accept the place. While there have been a number of names mentioned for the place, those of Dr. Draper and W. H. Maxwell, the present Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn, have been the most prominent.

Dr. Draper did not seek the place, and he notified his friends in the Board of Education that he did not want his name placed in nomination. Commissioner J. Edward Swanstrom, who has been Mr. Maxwell's chief backer for the place, announced yesterday at the meeting of the board that Dr. Draper had written him, positively refusing to consider an acceptance of the place, but the board disregarded this information and proceeded to an election. Mr. Maxwell's friends agreed to support Dr. Draper's nomination, and of the total vote of 19 Dr. Draper got 14, Mr. Maxwell 1, and four ballots were blank. Dr. Draper was declared elected, and a salary of $8,000 a year was voted to him. A committee of three was appointed to visit him in Chicago, and urge him to accept.

The Committee on nominations submitted the names of Patrick Jones, supply clerk for the Manhattan board, and P. Parker Simmons, supply clerk for Brooklyn, for the vacant place of Superintendent of Supplies. Mr. Simmons received the support of the six members of the board from Brooklyn, the two from Richmond, and Queens, and three others not credited, and thereby secured the place. The board voted him a salary of $4,000. Henry R. M. Cook, Assistant Secretary to the Manhattan board, was elected Auditor at a salary of $3,500, and John Wallace, a clerk in the local board, was made Chief Clerk, at a salary of $2,500.

Mary P. Tiernan was appointed stenographer to the board at a salary of $720 a year.

Dr. Draper was born in Westford, Otsego County, in 1848, and with his parents moved to Albany seven years later. His education was received at the Albany Academy, from which he was graduated in 1866. He studied at the Albany Law School, and when he was graduated there in 1871, at once entered upon the active practice of his profession. From 1879 to 1881 he was a member of the Albany Board of Education, and during 1881 he was a member of the State Assembly.

From 1880 to 1882 he was Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Albany, and in 1883 and 1884 he was a member of the Republican State Committee, serving during the Presidential campaign of the latter year as Chairman of the Executive Committee. In 1884 he was appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the Albany Normal School, and in December of the same year he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, at a salary of $6,000 a year. He was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in March, 1886, and held the place for six years.

He was called upon by the Cleveland (Ohio) Board of Education to take the office of Superintendent of Instruction in that city. He held that place until he was offered the Presidency of the University of Illinois, which position he now fills. During the six years he acted as State Superintendent of Public Instruction he started many reforms in the school system. He originated and perfected a uniform examination for teachers, by which the preparatory standard for school work was raised. Under this system, of the 80,000 candidates examined in four years, 20,000 failed to get licenses to teach. He aimed also to interest the public in improving the condition of schoolhouses and their surroundings by offering prizes for the best plans for country schoolhouses. He encouraged the carrying out of the law establishing Arbor Day.

WARDEN PILSBURY RESIGNS.

He Will Have Completed Fifty Years' Service as a Prison Official on April 1.

Louis D. Pilsbury, Warden of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island since May, 1886, yesterday sent his resignation to Commissioner Lantry of the Department of Correction. It was accepted to take effect April 1. By that date Mr. Pilsbury will have completed a service of fifty years as a prison official. He was born in Wethersfield, Conn., in January, 1832, and on April 1, 1848, when he was sixteen years old, he was appointed a guard in the Albany Penitentiary, of which his father was Superintendent. His grandfather was Warden of the New Hampshire State Prison.

Mr. Pilsbury passed through every grade in the Albany institution, until on March 1, 1873, he was made Superintendent to succeed his father. He held the place for six years, when he resigned to accept from Gov. Robinson the nomination for Superintendent of State prisons. The nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Pilsbury was fortunate in some real estate transactions up the State, and is well-to-do. When he took charge of the Blackwell's Island institution Commissioners Porter and Simmons, who appointed him, announced that he took the place to try to set right some defects in the system, and that salary was no object to him.

It was said yesterday at the Department of Correction that Mr. Pilsbury's resignation was entirely voluntary.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LISTS.

Two Bureaus for the Registration of Applicants in Schedule G to be Opened To-day.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission announced yesterday that two bureaus for the registration of applicants for the eligible lists in Schedule G would be opened to-day. One bureau will be in the Brooklyn Borough Hall, Room 1, and the other in the Criminal Court Building, Manhattan. Schedule G includes laborers and similar employes. The civil service eligible lists wiped out by the adoption of the new rules contained nearly 20,000 names.

In all the departments the laboring force has been cut down to its lowest mark, and the Commissioners expect a great rush of applicants for the new lists. They have divided the city into districts, each borough being a district. Residents of Districts 1, 2, and 3, Manhattan, The Bronx, and Richmond, must apply for registration to the bureau in the Criminal Court Building. Those from 4 and 5, Brooklyn and Queens, will make their application to the bureau in the Brooklyn Borough Hall.

A like division, it is announced, will be made in the Tammany policy of dividing the patronage. Every man who registers in Schedule G must be a resident of the borough from which he registers, and he will be certified for employment only in that borough.

Those who register for employment as laborers and day workers will be classified as follows: Veterans of the army and navy, and of the volunteer forces of the civil war who have families dependent upon them in whole or part; veterans without families, other men with and without families. It is calculated that there will be work for about 5,000 laborers in the different departments.

The Civil Service Reform Association will meet at the Reform Club to-morrow night to consider the new rules. It is said that the association will contest the right of the local commission to adopt rules without the approval of the State Civil Service Board, and that certain other provisions of the new rules will be attacked at once.

THE MAYOR APPROVES A BILL.

It Gives Five Per Cent. of Excise Moneys to a Teachers' Fund.

A delegation from the different teachers' [illegible] waited upon Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and urged him to approve the bill passed by the Senate and the Assembly for the annual appropriation of 5 per cent. of the excise moneys toward the Teachers' Retirement Fund. The delegation included Elijah D. Clark of the Teachers' Association, Miss Carrie Montfort, and Miss M. E. Tate of the Female Grammar Principals, Andrew J. Whiteside of the Male Principals' Association, Miss J. E. Rogers and Mrs. J. J. Hill of the Primary Principals' Association, Miss Alida Williams and Miss M. E. Thurber of the Female Grammar Assistants, and Miss M. A. McGovern of the Primary Teachers' Association.

The Mayor received the delegation graciously and promised to approve the bill. He redeemed his promise two hours later, when the bill was presented to him for approval.

Velcrema
Lundborg's—
quickly allays the
irritation of the skin
from exposure.

POLICE OPPOSITE A CHURCH.

Objections to Their Choice of Headquarters in Long Island City.

There is some comment in Long Island City over the proposed leasing by the Police Commissioners of the Catholic Lyceum, opposite St. Mary's Church, in Fifth Street. It is said that the Commissioners want to establish there the police headquarters for the Borough of Queens. Two objections have been urged to the use of this building for police purposes; one is that it would deprive the Catholic young men of their hall, and the other is that a police headquarters building is not a desirable thing to have in front of a church.

Father McGuire, who is pastor of St. Mary's Church, said yesterday that there was no reason for either objection. He said he had put up the lyceum building at his own expense to provide a place of amusement for young men and take them off the street corners. The attendance in the lyceum was small, he said, and if the police want the building they can have it on his terms. He does not object to having the headquarters opposite his church. As to the young men, he said he would furnish them with a commodious place elsewhere for holding their meetings.

Devery Made Acting Chief.

When the Police Commissioners and Chief McCullagh went over to the Borough of Queens Friday to inspect the police force there, Chief McCullagh named Deputy Chief Cortright to act in his stead during his absence. At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Sexton introduced a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that hereafter, in the absence of the Chief, Deputy Chief Devery shall assume the duties of Chief. Mr. Sexton said, after the meeting: "It is no more than right that Devery, as Deputy Chief of the Borough of Manhattan, should be Acting Chief in the absence of the Chief."

To Call the Boulevard Broadway.

A joint meeting of the local improvement boards of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Districts was held yesterday in the office of President Peters of the Borough of Manhattan. The petition of the West End Association that the Boulevard above Fifty-ninth Street to the city line be hereafter known as Broadway was considered, and it was decided to report upon it favorably. The recommendation of the local boards will be sent to the Municipal Assembly for final action.

Changes in the Offices.

Col. E. P. North has resigned his place as engineer in the Department of Highways. He is a Republican and was appointed Water Purveyor in the old Department of Public Works by William Brookfield. Under Commissioner C. H. T. Collis he was engineer in charge of street paving. Walter L. Dusenberry was appointed Assistant Engineer in the Department yesterday, at a salary of $1,800. John F. Scully, who has been acting without salary as special messenger to the Mayor since Jan. 1, was yesterday formally appointed to the place under the new civil service rules, which exempt the place from competitive examination. The salary of the place is $1,800.

NORTH SIDE BOARD OF TRADE.

James L. Wells Is Elected President for the Third Time, After a Lively Contest.

There was a lively contest for the Presidency of the North Side Board of Trade at the annual meeting held last evening at its rooms, 278 Alexander Avenue. There were two tickets in the field, one headed by James L. Wells, who has held the office of President of the board for two years, and the other by Martin Lipps, contractor. There are many in the board who think that Mr. Wells, while an admirable President, has been in the office long enough.

The supporters of both tickets had made an extensive canvass among the 200 members of the board, and the consequence was a large attendance. When the meeting was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock by President Wells the rooms were crowded. After the reading of the minutes by Secretary Angle, Chairman Wells called for the report of the Nominating Committee, which was appointed at the February meeting of the board, and was composed of Henry A. Gumbleton, Chairman; F. V. S. Oliver, Albert E. Davis, Seward Baker, and J. H. Scardefield.

Although it has not been announced officially, it was generally understood among the members that Mr. Wells had refused to run except on a unanimous nomination. The nomination was not unanimous, however, Mr. Oliver and Mr. Davis voting against Mr. Wells. Later, Mr. Wells said he would run. Meantime an opposition ticket was placed in the field, headed by Martin Lipps, the balance of the officers being the same as those in the Wells, or regular ticket. Henry A. Gumbleton made the report for the Nominating Committee, naming James L. Wells for President. No minority report was handed in, but A. E. Davis placed Martin Lipps in nomination. When the names on the Lipps ticket were read, several of the members, including ex-Judge Ernest Hall, ex-Judge J. C. J. Langbein, John De Hart, Peter J. Stuyvesant, and several others, requested that their names be withdrawn on the ground that they had not been consulted.

The balloting was then proceeded with, and resulted in eighty-three votes being cast, fifty-four of which were for the regular ticket and twenty-nine for the Lipps ticket.

After the vote had been announced De Witt C. Overbaugh made a motion that the vote for the regular ticket be made unanimous, which was carried. These were the chief officers elected: President—James L. Wells; Vice Presidents—Fordham Morris, Ernest Hall, Louis F. Haffen, Seward Baker, Adolph Hupfel, Henry Lewis Morris, De Witt C. Overbaugh, John Claflin, Henry A. Gumbleton, and Albert E. Davis; Executive Committeemen for Three Years—Martin Walter, Fordham Morris, J. C. Julius Langbein, Louis A. Risse, Samuel MacMillan, De Witt C. Overbaugh, and Charles W. Bogart; Executive Committeemen for Two Years (in place of S. H. McIlory, deceased, and Olin J. Stephens, resigned)—Dr. Emil Heuel and John Scardefield.

CHICAGO'S MUNICIPAL FIGHT.

Alderman Harlan and Two Big Football Men Overawe Toughs in a Hall.

CHICAGO, March 7.—No Aldermanic fight in years has been so full of spirit as that attending the campaign of Alderman John Powers for re-election in the Nineteenth Ward. The women of Hull House have been very active against the saloon-keeper Alderman. But the Nineteenth Ward is composed largely of bad people, and the political speakers who have held meetings against Powers have frequently met with rough treatment.

Last night Alderman John Maynard Harlan, independent candidate for Mayor against Mayor Harrison, spoke in Haron's Hall, corner of Harrison and Halsted Streets. The place was packed, and not a few Powers men were present. But Harlan was allowed to enter the hall, speak for two hours, and leave in peace. He had a bodyguard of two strapping big football players, and had any trouble broken out they and Mr. Harlan, who is also an athlete, were prepared to give a good account of themselves. The size of the trio awed the crowd, and the speaker was treated with full respect.

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General Appraiser Sharpe's Resignation Not to be Followed by Any Other Changes.

PRESENT BOARD HARMONIOUS

Rumors of Impending Changes Without Foundation—Treasury Department's Limited Powers—Gen. Sharpe's Reasons for Retiring—A Decision Yesterday.

The contemplated retirement of Gen. George H. Sharpe from the Board of United States General Appraisers has given rise to various rumors which have scant foundation in fact. It is true that Gen. Sharpe has offered his resignation, to take effect at an early date. It is not true, as has been alleged, that any other immediate changes in the board are imminent. The General Appraisers, of which there are nine, are appointees of the President, and under Section 12 of the Customs Administration act they hold office during good behavior.

One of the rumors in circulation is an intimation that one or more of the present members of the Board of General Appraisers may be removed shortly "in consequence of a lack of harmony in the deliberations of the board." The same section of the customs law that authorizes the President to appoint General Appraisers "with the advice and consent of the Senate" also empowers the President to remove any member of the board at any time "for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office." So far as is known no member of the existing board has rendered himself liable to removal for any of the causes enumerated. Furthermore, the report that there is "lack of harmony" among the General Appraisers is an error.

Since the reorganization of the working forces of the Board of General Appraisers by the Treasury Department last Fall, there has been no apparent friction in any branch of the work. The Board of Classification has been able to discharge its duties with its members in full accord, and no disturbing elements have interfered with the perpetual industry of the several boards of reappraisement. It is a fact that the General Appraisers have accomplished more effective work since the reorganization than during any corresponding period in the previous years of their existence. One important result of this reorganization has been the prevention of conflicting decisions. System and good order now characterize the proceedings of the different sub-boards of the General Appraisers.

Independent to a Certain Extent.

Although closely allied to the Treasury Department, the United States General Appraisers are to a certain extent independent of that department. The Secretary of the Treasury exercises a limited authority over them. He has power to designate the members of the boards of three from time to time, naming those members who are to act as a Board of Classification or as Boards of Appraisement. He also has power to authorize any General Appraiser to hold sessions in any particular port in the United States, and he can direct any General Appraiser to visit any port for the purpose of making reappraisements. The law gives both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of a Port the right to appeal to the courts from a decision of the Board of Classification, but there is no power of appeal from the finding of any market value of imported merchandise on reappraisement by any board of three. The United States courts can review any decision of the General Appraisers. They also have the power to review reappraisement cases, when it is shown that the General Appraisers acted outside of their powers, or where they proceeded to find market values in ways not provided by law.

Although there is no provision in the law so ordering, the Treasury Department has exercised the power of appointing a President of the Board of General Appraisers. This action was accepted without any protest on the part of the members of the board for the reason that all of them concurred in its wisdom and advantage.

The retirement of Gen. Sharpe from the Board of General Appraisers, although apparently determined upon by himself as a voluntary act, seems not to be in accordance with the wishes of some of his political friends. Influences are quietly at work in Washington to have Gen. Sharpe retained. He has been a member of the board since its creation in 1890, and he has done much work of an important character. Since the reorganization of the board by the Treasury Department Gen. Sharpe has been less conspicuous than formerly in the General Appraisers' proceedings.

Gen. Sharpe's Record.

Gen. Sharpe is nearly seventy years old, and he says that he is ready to lay down the burden of official duties and responsibilities. The recent death of his wife has saddened him greatly, and he desires absolute rest. He has been a very busy man all his life, having won, together with the rank of General, marked distinction in the army during the civil war. An ardent Republican, he was very active in New York State politics during the ascendancy of his friends, Roscoe Conkling and Chester A. Arthur. At one time he was the United States Surveyor of the Port, and subsequently Speaker of the Assembly. Supervising Special Treasury Agent Walter S. Chance is named as Gen. Sharpe's probable successor as General Appraiser.

A decision, written by ex-Judge Somerville, was handed down from the Board of Classification yesterday, sustaining the protest of A. Klipstein & Co. of New York against the customs authorities' classification of a quantity of refined carbonate of potash. The importation of the Messrs. Klipstein was assessed for duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem under a paragraph of the old Tariff act enumerating "all chemical compounds and salts not specially provided for." The importers claimed that the merchandise was entitled to free entry under Paragraph 595 of the same act.

In sustaining the contention of the importers ex-Judge Somerville called attention to the fact that in a previous case of similar nature the board had held that refined carbonate of potash was free of duty as carbonate of potash, and that the Circuit Court of Appeals had sustained that construction of the law.

GEORGE B. COOK'S BODY FOUND.

San Francisco Man Who Disappeared While Visiting in Indiana.

COLUMBUS, Ind., March 7.—The body of George B. Cook, a wealthy San Francisco bachelor, who came here to spend the holidays with his cousin, W. W. Newsom, and who disappeared a few days later, has been found at Carlisle, Ill., according to a letter just received by Mr. Newsom.

Cook had $500 in coin and bills in his pocket when last seen here. It was believed he had been robbed and killed.

The letter does not state whether the body bears evidence of murder, nor whether money was found in Cook's clothes.

BOSTON GAS COMPANIES SUED.

Removal of the Mercantile Trust Company as Trustee Asked.

BOSTON, March 7.—W. E. Dillaway and others filed a bill in the Supreme Court today in the interest of the Boston United Gas first and second series bondholders asking for the removal of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York as trustee under these bonds, and the appointment of a receiver for the Boston Gaslight Company, South Boston and Roxbury Companies, and Bay State Gas Company of Massachusetts, pending a decision of the Court and the appointment of a new trustee.

The bill alleges that the companies have increased their floating indebtedness, contrary to the deed of trust, also that the deed of trust requires that in the sale of any gas company real estate the proceeds divert to the redemption of the first and second series bonds, and that in the recent sale of its real estate to the Boston Terminal Company the proceeds should have gone to the sinking fund for the redemption of these bonds.

The bill also attacks certain contracts which have been made by the Boston gas companies with the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company and the New England Gas and Coke Company.

The Court has set March 15 as the date of hearing.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Grade Crossing Bill Reported in the Senate by Substitute—Bills Passed.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—Both houses of the Legislature held short sessions tonight, and adjourned until Wednesday morning to give the members an opportunity to take part in the township elections to-morrow.

The Railroad Grade Crossing bill was reported by the Senate Committee on Railroads and Canals by a substitute. It provides that when the governing body of any municipality decides that a railroad grade crossing needs the protection of gates, a flagman, &c., petition shall be made to the Court of Chancery, which shall investigate, and if satisfied that the petition is warranted, shall order such protection at the crossing as seems best. The Court may enforce its order by a mandatory injunction, which, however, shall be open to a review, like other injunctions. The Court may also decide how much, if any part, of the expense of the improvement shall be borne by the municipality. The bill was read a second time and ordered to be reprinted.

The following bills were passed by the Senate:

Giving typewriting the same legal force as handwriting.

Making valid tax raised for road purposes when the Township Committee has neglected to name the amount.

The House passed the following bills:

To exempt from taxation donations and legacies to religious societies.

To insure the prompt payment of school money to districts by the County Superintendents.

Annexing a portion of the Borough of Schraalenburg, Bergen County, to the Township of Palisades.

The Governor sent the name of Senator Vreeland of Morris County to the Senate to-night for Law Judge of Morris County. The communication arrived just after the Senate had adjourned, but will be sent in again on Wednesday morning.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB CHANGES.

An Additional Story to be Added and Interior Arrangements Altered.

Plans of the proposed improvements in the Democratic Clubhouse were submitted last night to a meeting of the Board of Governors. Final action was deferred until April 1, that the sense of the members may be obtained.

The plans were presented by Mr. Croker, Andrew Freedman, and Peter F. Meyer of the committee, and were explained by the architects. They propose radical changes in the interior, besides adding one full story to the present building. A new stoop and doorway of carved stone are the only exterior changes. In the rear an extension is to be built from the ground floor to the roof. The plans provide for the removal of the bar from the basement to the parlor floor, where there will be a smoking and lounging and grill room in the extension and what is now the dining room. On the floor above there are to be card rooms and private dining and meeting rooms. The next floor above will provide the main dining room, six bedrooms, and the kitchen in the extension. The new top story will be taken up by the laundry and the servants' quarters.

JOINING TAMMANY SOCIETY.

Forty Members Initiated into the Mysteries of the Organization.

At the meeting of the Tammany Society in Tammany Hall last night, forty new members were taken into the basement and put through the usual mysteries of initiation. Grand Sachem Thomas L. Feitner presided.

The members initiated were John V. McCloskey, George W. Miller, Bridge Commissioners Louis Nixon and J. D. Fairchild, Moses H. Grossman, William Seguine, Richmond, Va.; Conrad F. Harris, Paul O'Neil, Herman Josephs, Mayor John Hinchcliffe of Paterson, N. J.; George J. Kraus, Councilman Herman Sulzer, Jules G. Kugelman, Louis Davidson, Warren W. Foster, John H. Rogan, Adrian T. Kiernan, T. Benningham, Magistrate Luke J. Connerton, Coroner Jacob E. Bausch, Francis R. Clair, William L. Cornell, T. J. Cagney, Thomas J. Connor, William H. Fitzpatrick, Henry C. Rath, H. L. Harvey, Charles A. Harkins, Ferdinand Koch, John Kuhler, Richard H. Williams, William Maher, John L. Keating, Edward D. W. Langley, Patrick J. Mara, Louis E. Maidhof, J. E. Prendeville, James H. Quinlan, and William Rosquin, Jr.

Citizens' Union Meeting.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union met in secret session at the headquarters in East Twenty-third Street last night to consider the new constitution and by-laws. Arthur von Briesen, the temporary Chairman, presided. It is expected that the permanent officers will be announced at the meeting to be held March 28. The names have been decided upon, but it was deemed wise not to make them public until the men named had agreed to accept office.

MUST NOW FACE THE FACULTY.

Princeton Students Get Drunk and Are Fined Six Dollars Each.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—Seven students from Princeton University were arrested in this city on Saturday night for being drunk and disorderly. A hearing was given them at 9:30 to-night. When arrested all gave fictitious names, and when these were called they answered to them. Each student was fined $6.

During the examination Proctor John Toffee of Princeton University sat close to the Judge's desk, and as each student answered to his fictitious name the Proctor jotted down the proper name. The seven appeared to think they will have a more serious hearing than the one here, as they expect to be called before the Faculty to explain.

A NEW YORK MAN ROBBED.

Felled with a Blow from a Pistol by an Alleged Policeman in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 7.—The Central Station police are investigating the case of Gordon H. Delegan of New York, who was assaulted last night at 481 Wabash Avenue and robbed of $1,200 worth of diamonds, a gold watch and chain, and $60 in currency. Alexander Nash, the proprietor of the resort, and Mollie Wood and Dora Smith are under arrest as accomplices, and the police expect to capture the man who committed the assault.

Mr. Delegan is a young business man of New York. In company with his sister, Mrs. W. B. Leavitt, he arrived in Chicago last Thursday, and registered at the Auditorium. They came to the city on a pleasure trip. Last night Mr. Delegan entered "The Social," a resort on State Street, where he was accosted by a man named Sullivan, who induced him to go to 481 Wabash Avenue, telling him it was one of the "show" places in Chicago.

Shortly after reaching the resort an alleged policeman entered and demanded that Delegan go with him. Delegan refused, and demanded to know by what authority the man acted.

As he did so the policeman struck him a heavy blow with the butt end of a revolver, rendering him unconscious. While in that condition Delegan was robbed of his money and jewelry.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

To Build a Line in Mexico.

President Almeric H. Paget of the Chihuahua and Pacific Railroad Company signed a contract yesterday with the Nassau Construction Company of this city for the construction of a steam railroad in Mexico to the silver mining regions. The total distance from Chihuahua to the Gulf of California is 350 miles, and under the terms of the contract 120 miles are to be completed before Nov. 1, 1898. The chief owners of the railroad company are Col. Oliver H. Payne, Moore & Schley, and Mr. Paget.

To Discuss Klondike Rates.

A meeting of the Joint Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association is to be held to-day at the Waldorf-Astoria. The passenger rate war on Klondike business, started by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, will be discussed, and the sub-committee which recently went to Montreal to adjust differences will submit a report.

The FEBRUARY number of
The Ladies' Home Journal
reached a Total Paid Circulation of 752,000 Copies

The MARCH edition WILL BE NOT LESS THAN
760,000 Copies

An Article of Special Interest to New York People—
When Fashion Graced the Bowery
A Picture of Social Life in Old New York, by MRS. BURTON HARRISON
is in the MARCH number

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$1.00 per Year
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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Edmond G. Fechet, Sixth Cavalry, at his own request, is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Nebraska. He will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty with the troops of the Sixth Cavalry serving at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and will join that station.

Orders of Dec. 4, directing Major Allen Smith, First Cavalry, to remain on duty at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, until April 1 are amended so as to direct him to remain on duty at that post until July 1.

Capt. William D. Beach, Third Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to take effect after the completion of the annual examination at the school in June, 1898. He then will join his troop.

Post Chaplain Bernard Kelly is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, and will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The following-named medical officers are relieved from duty at the Army Medical School in this city, to take effect upon the completion of the course at the school ending April 1, and will thereupon take station as hereinafter set forth:

First Lieut. Henry Page, Assistant Surgeon, Presidio of San Francisco.

First Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Lieut. Henry A. Webber, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory.

First Lieut. Jere B. Clayton, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Clark, Texas.

First Lieut. Brainard S. Higley, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, Fort Niobrara, Nebraska.

First Lieut. George Rauchfuss, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Apache, Arizona Territory.

First Lieut. Thomas S. Bratton, Assistant Surgeon, upon the arrival at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, of First Lieut. Brainard S. Higley, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at that station and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty at that post.

Transfers in the Ninth Infantry: Capt. John A. Baldwin, from Company D to Company K; Capt. George Palmer, from Company K to Company D.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk D. M. Addison is appointed at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, on the nomination of Passed Assistant Paymaster P. V. Mohun.

Assistant Surgeon C. P. Kindleberger is detached from the Olympia and ordered home. He has leave for two months.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. A. Hesler is detached from the Baltimore and ordered home. He has leave for two months.

Surgeon L. B. Baldwin is detached from the Puritan March 17 and ordered home. He has leave for two months.

Surgeon J. D. Gatewood is detached from the Naval Museum of Hygiene, Washington, March 15, and ordered to the Puritan, March 17.

Edwin B. Webster is discharged as Assistant Paymaster under act of Congress of Aug. 5, 1882.

Lieut. Commander C. H. Arnold is ordered to report at once to take charge of Sixth Lighthouse District; his unexpired leave of absence is revoked.

Commander S. M. Ackley is detached as Inspector in charge of Sixth Lighthouse District and ordered at once as Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board.

Lieut. C. M. Stone is ordered to the Naval Academy; his unexpired leave of absence is revoked.

Lieut. H. George is ordered to the Naval Academy; his unexpired leave of absence being revoked.

Boatswain J. McLaughlin is detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the Minneapolis.

Gunner J. C. Evans is detached from the Boston and ordered home. He has leave of absence for two months.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Mohican arrived at Mare Island March 5.

Porter sailed from Mobile for Key West March 6.

Castine sailed from Port of France for Barbados March 7.

Essex arrived at Tompkinsville March 7.

Winslow arrived at Charleston March 7.

Oregon sailed from Bremerton for San Francisco March 7.

Upper East Side Men Meet.

E. W. Bloomingdale presided last night at the monthly meeting of the Upper East Side Association at the Madison Avenue Hotel. Many complaints were received about the entrance to Central Park at One Hundred and Tenth Street. The association will make an effort to induce the Park Board to beautify the entrance. Five new names were added to the roll. Several amendments to the constitution were adopted to facilitate business.

Want to be After-Dinner Orators.

NEW HAVEN, March 7.—A new club, called "The Viveurs," has been formed by a number of Yale sophomores, to cultivate the art of after-dinner speaking. Several dinners will be given.

ASHES OF GEORGE W. G. FERRIS.

Report that a Pittsburg Undertaker is Holding Them for Payment of Funeral Expenses.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The Chicago friends of the late George W. G. Ferris are much perplexed over the news from Pittsburg that the ashes of the inventor of the Ferris Wheel are held by the undertaker pending the payment of the funeral expenses. They have written to people in Pittsburg asking for more definite information about the matter and are reserving all action until replies come to their inquiries. It is believed that they intend to pay the obligations.

The Western Society of Engineers, of which Mr. Ferris was a member, has taken up the investigation of the matter in a vigorous manner. Alfred Noble, President of the society, has written to Pittsburg, but he is absent from the city, and it is not known whether any reply has yet been received by him.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—"I am not holding the remains of Inventor George W. G. Ferris for debt," said Undertaker Hudson Sampson to-day. "My bill of $150 for funeral expenses has been approved by the Court, and I will get my money. I am simply holding the ashes until the administrator of the Ferris estate gives me orders for their disposition. The dead man's brothers have the first claim to his remains, and the administrator is waiting to hear from them. The request of Mrs. Ferris for the ashes was refused because the dead man left closer relatives. The estate will be settled up in another month or so."

An Enjoyable Trip Frowned Upon.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Telegram.

The nerviest junket ever proposed at the State House was a European trip at the State's expense to obtain data of the workings of industrial and labor insurance. The member who made the proposal was let down easy by having his bill referred to the next Legislature.

Chicago Resents It.

From The Chicago News.

Mr. J. W. Ellsworth is about to join the Chicago colony in New York, and he says he intends taking his art collection because "atmospheric conditions in the latter place are better for the preservation of the surfaces of paintings, delicate curios, ancient books, and the like." Bosh!

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Samuel K. Behrens, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman J. H. Walker, Worcester; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts; Marvin Hughitt, President Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

GRAND—R. L. Hamilton, United States Army; Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira; Lieut. A. S. Fleming, United States Army.

HOLLAND—W. G. Davis, Argentine Republic; Pierre Purcell, Rochester.

IMPERIAL—Col. James Elverson, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—Charles R. Lynde, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Clement B. Smyth, Wilmington, Del.; W. Van Benthuysen, Chicago; Lieut. S. V. McOliver, United States Army; F. W. Kellogg, Boston.

NORMANDIE—Dr. B. R. Ward, United States ram Katahdin.

WALDORF—Count Lichtenwelde, Belgian Minister, Washington; Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven; W. F. Pulido, Venezuelan Legation; U. S. Judge, W. K. Townsend, New Haven.

WINDSOR—W. F. Stevenson, London; S. M. Felton, Cincinnati.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; G. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods, &c.; 108 Worth Street.
Burrows & Sanborn, Lynn, Mass.; C. S. Sanborn, notions, cloaks, and upholstery goods; Holland House.
Burnham, Hanna, Munger Co., Kansas City, Mo.; R. S. Jones, linens, white goods, laces, and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Gerlach Hotel.
Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.
Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. C. Scott, carpets and upholstery goods; Westminster Hotel.
Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Campbell, cloaks, suits, and millinery; Westminster Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Judd, upholstery goods; 115 Worth Street; Holland House.
Cerf, E., & Co., Lincoln, Neb.; E. Cerf, clothing.
Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; C. E. Bailey, cloaks and dress goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Cohen, M., Son & Co., Petersburg, Va.; C. Cohen, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Church, A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; A. M. Church, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
David, J. L., & Brother, Charleston, S. C.; M. M. David, dry goods; Hoffman House.
De Steiger, Fallon & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. De Steiger, furnishing goods and furs; G. Josh, dry goods; Gerard House.
Frank Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; R. Frank, clothing; Grand Hotel.
Freimuth, L., Duluth, Minn., cloaks and laces; Miss Taylor, millinery; 35 West 4th Street; Hotel Albert.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.
Farber, H. J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. C. Farber, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Freidheim, A., & Co., Rock Hill, S. C.; A. Freidheim, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.
Goldschmidt, H., & Son, Hartford, Conn.; L. Goldschmidt, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Greif, L., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; L. Greif, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; M. Guggenheimer, Jr., dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Windsor Hotel.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, cloaks and suits; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Hartwell-Richards Company, The, Providence, R. I.; B. F. Spooner, small wares; 236 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Heyman, G. S., Carlisle, Ky., notions and clothing; Hotel Albert.
Harned & Von Maur, Davenport, Iowa; C. J. Von Maur, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Reid, house furnishing goods; Miss Walsh, cloaks; Miss House, art goods; 377 Broadway.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods and silks; J. B. Schwagler, dry goods; C. A. Hengerer, carpets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Herman Brothers, Landauer & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. Landauer, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Hood, J. G., & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; H. C. Long, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Brown, ribbons and dress trimmings; 34 Greene Street; Grand Union Hotel.
Holzman Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Herman, L., Danville, Va.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Irwin, W. M., Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. W. M. Irwin, millinery; Mrs. Heister, gloves; Westminster Hotel.
Jewett & Knapp, Lansing, Mich.; J. W. Knapp, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Katz & Co., Bellefonte, Penn.; A. Katz, dry goods; L. Herman, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Metropole.
Katz & Co., Martinsburg, West Va.; G. Katz, clothing; H. Blankfield, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; L. Lebeck, notions, fancy goods, laces, and furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; G. A. Lorenz, laces and hosiery; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Michaels, Wolf & Friedlich, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Friedlich, clothing; Hoffman House.
Newman Millinery Company, Macon, Ga.; S. Josephson, millinery; L. Newman, millinery; Hotel Metropole.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Moody, domestics, dress goods, and linings, silks and velvets; 338 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Olson, S. E., Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. F. Evans, dress goods and silks; J. Pickering, embroideries and laces; 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Olson, S. E., Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. Andree, cloaks and suits; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Petit, A. W., Charleston, S. C.; notions and furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Lindsay, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.
Plaut, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. Plaut, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Prager, I., & Son, Parkersburg, West Va.; P. Prager, notions and carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Rytenberg, J., & Sons, Sumter, S. C.; A. Rytenberg, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Rothschild Millinery Company, Detroit, Mich.; R. Rothschild, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. F. Thomas, domestics; 28 Howard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Rider, Wallis & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; S. P. Rider, white goods, notions, and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Saul, Julius, Albany, N. Y.; L. I. Saul, ladies' furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. M. Smith, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Stiefel & Fox, Chattsworth, Ill.; R. Fox, clothing.
Steer, Robinson & Co., Kirkville, Mo.; C. A. Robinson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Steer & Robinson, Trenton, Mo.; H. Steer, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Buchanan, dry goods, fancy goods, &c.; Miss Seachrist, millinery; Grand Hotel.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Snellenberg, clothing; Hoffman House.
Stern Brothers & Leidenfact, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. J. Stern, clothing; Hoffman House.
Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Schloss Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Thomas, R. K., Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; R. H. Thomas, notions and clothing; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Weil Brothers, Opelika, Ala.; E. Weil, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.
Van Derveer, A. V., North Branch, N. J.; dry goods.
Williams, C. S., Fort Worth, Texas; notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. B. Mockbee, shoes; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; W. G. Webber, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Young & McComb, Rock Island, Ill.; W. S. McComb, notions, cloaks, and laces; Hotel Albert.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss Metz, handkerchiefs; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, stationery and trimmings; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Nanon—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
DALY'S—Lili Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—3:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—In Gay New York—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Oliver Twist—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Ironmaster—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:20.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M. Concert—2:30.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Lecture—3:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

A GREAT PEACE MEASURE.

Mr. CANNON's bill appropriating fifty million dollars for the National defense "to be expended at the discretion of the President" is a pacific measure of great merit and potency. When two nations are within a measurable distance of war there is no more effective check to passion and deterrent of recklessness than an exhibition of resources which reveals a painful disparity in the "fighting weight" of the pair. War is above all a question of cash, and we imagine there is no move we could make better calculated to impress impoverished and bankrupt Spain with the hopelessness and the terrible peril of going to war with the United States than the passage of this bill creating a defense fund of $50,000,000 by the simple process of setting apart that sum out of the $225,000,000 of cash in the Treasury.

We hear much of the ignorance and vainglory of the Spaniards and we are told that they actually believe themselves capable of whipping us in a month. They have their yellow journals in Madrid, too—all the plagues are not sent upon one country—and these sheets are filled with bravado and abuse of the Americans. But depend upon it, the advisers of the Queen Regent are not a pack of gasconading fools. With a public debt of a billion and a quarter of dollars, being five times as great per capita as that of the United States, with a population of 18,000,000 against our 75,000,000, with an army exhausted by its struggles in Cuba and the Philippines until the conscription yields nothing but boys and few of them, and with a navy visibly much inferior to our own, Spain is ill conditioned for war with anybody, and least of all for war with us. Her Ministers know the hard facts, and they will resist the war pressure of the ignorant mob just as long as they dare to or can stand up against it. Ruined countries have sometimes gone to war and fought desperately for honor or existence, but we put no such compulsion upon Spain. We do not threaten her existence, and we have given her no occasion to complain of slighted honor. If we should be compelled to interfere in Cuba to prevent further bloodshed and remove the menace of an endless warfare carried on at our very doors, Spain might be so ill advised as to attempt a serious resistance, but that time has not yet come. At present we have no cause of war with Spain and we do not want war with her.

The promptness with which Spain withdrew her request for the recall of Gen. LEE indicates that she is in no hurry to go to war with us. Nobody can dispute that she was within her rights in asking for the recall of our Consul General at Havana if he is displeasing to her. Nor can it be disputed that we [illegible] to recall him without some very good reason stated. It would be a more dignified proceeding for us to force her to cancel his exequatur if she cared to go so far. Evidently she did not take the matter so seriously, or else, as seems more probable, the Government at Madrid realized that it would be exceedingly unwise to set up any new cause of irritation between the two countries.

In addition to her consciousness of her weakness and knowledge of our strength, Spain, or the responsible rulers of Spain, must have intelligence enough to understand that the United States has not the slightest desire to wage a war of aggression. We have no interest in the affairs of Spain save in respect to two matters. In certain contingencies we may have to ask her to make proper reparation for the loss of the Maine, destroyed in her harbor, without her connivance, we are assured, but possibly through her negligence. Also, if she cannot establish and maintain an orderly government in Cuba we shall have to detach Cuba from her possessions and give it a chance to govern itself. Our interest and our duty will end when the Maine is atoned for and Cuba is free. Spain has no occasion to fear a war of conquest and she knows it. She ought to know, though she may harbor some doubts on that point, that we do not want to annex Cuba, only to free it. However much she may cherish the Pearl of the Antilles, her Ministers must have sense enough to know that its retention would be pretty dearly paid for by a war sufficiently prolonged and bloody to make us desist from our purpose to free it, and that in no event could such an ending of the war be expected.

To their already necessarily deep conviction of our superior force, the Cannon bill, giving the President $50,000,000 for defense, will add new strength. Now that we have actually taken steps to put ourselves in fighting trim, Spain will be notably less keen for the encounter. That we are confident will be the effect of the measure, unless reason has altogether fled from Madrid. It is a peace measure. It is, also, a proper and commendable measure in time of peace. We have grossly neglected our National defenses. The sum now put in the President's hands will enable him promptly to repair some part of the neglect and to make effective by the installation of guns and the training of men some of the fortifications for which we have already spent large sums. It will provide for an immediate increase of our sea power, and in no way could money be more wisely expended.

It is not easy to make people who get their impressions of public policy from penny "extras" understand that these are all peace purposes. Yet they make for peace and make war less probable. There ought to be reassurance for every scared soul, however, in the calm and sensible behavior of the President. Every American citizen who has any powers of observation knows very well that Mr. MCKINLEY is not going to embark upon a war policy until the moment comes when a policy of peace would be a greater National calamity than a policy of war. Such a President is a rock of safety.

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR CUBA.

The Spanish suggestion that the American supplies for the starving people of Cuba shall not be sent to them in American men-of-war may be, from the Spanish point of view, a reasonable requirement. It is entirely possible that the appearance of an American man-of-war in any Cuban port, excepting Havana, which is not likely to be visited for some time to come by any American man-of-war bound on a peaceful and friendly mission, would be construed as an encouragement to sedition. Even if she brought provisions for starving reconcentrados, her visit would be taken as a token of political as well as human sympathy.

So there is an air of reason in the suggestion of the Spanish Government. But also there is an air of ungraciousness amounting to positive inhumanity. The needs of the starving Cubans have been known for many months, and for many weeks it has been known that the United States intended to make a contribution to their relief. Its purpose was made known to Marshal BLANCO, who assented without imposing any conditions. It was to be presumed, even if it was not specified, that any contribution to the relief of the Cuban sufferers made directly by the United States would be sent in men-of-war, because men-of-war are the only vessels owned by the United States which are available for such a purpose. If merchantmen were to be chartered for the purpose of carrying the contribution of the United States, the amount available for the purchase of actual supplies would be by so much diminished.

But even more important than the question of money is the question of time. It is agreed on all hands that the relief is very urgently needed, that Cubans are suffering for want of the sustenance which is awaiting transportation on our side of the water, and which the men-of-war have been detailed to carry to them with the least possible delay. A notification by the Spanish Government, when the intention of the United States was first made known to it, that the proposed relief of suffering should be made by means of private or at least of unarmed vessels would have enabled our Government to prepare such transportation so that the transmission of the needed relief should not be delayed. There was no reason why we should have anticipated the Spanish interdiction upon men-of-war, for in like cases men-of-war have always been employed, not merely as a matter of convenience but also to mark the public and National character of the [illegible] there any reason why Spain should not have given us timely notice of her wish that we should make use of private and unofficial means of transport, while there was an urgent reason for her doing so in the increasing urgency of the destitution in Cuba which we had undertaken to relieve.

The effect of the Spanish action, coupled with the Spanish delay, will doubtless be that many Cubans will perish of starvation whose lives might have been saved if Spain had either not made known her objection to the employment of men-of-war or had made it known more promptly.

THE FREIGHT-RATE CASE.

In the Nebraska maximum freight rate case the Supreme Court has fixed a bound beyond which the Populist legislator is forbidden to go in his raids upon corporate property. The court holds that the railroads must be allowed to charge such rates as will afford them proper and reasonable compensation.

The State cannot be permitted to fix a maximum rate under which the roads would lose money, because that would force them out of business and destroy their property. The roads are operated for public benefit as well as for private gain, and to compel their suspension would be a public injury. On the other hand, the roads should not be allowed to charge such rates as would enable them to reap a profit upon excessive capitalization. This latter remark, which occurs in the general discussion of the relation of common carriers to the public, is the natural corollary of prohibiting the State to take away all the road's possibility of profit.

The decision allows the State to try its hand at arranging another schedule of maximum rates. But they must be higher than the schedule in effect under the law of 1893. They must be high enough to enable the roads to make a living.

The general effect of the decision is to set limits to the rage of Populist legislatures and to the rapacity of stock-watering corporations. The public and the corporations must not rob each other.

BRITISH SLAVE TRADE.

Profitable wrong dies hard. It seems incredible that in the closing years of the nineteenth century the Government of Great Britain should be accused in the House of Commons of giving protection to slavery and encouragement to the slave trade in any part of its dominions. It is still more incredible that the Government should make so lame a defense against this hideous accusation that the press loyal to it should admit that it amounted to a plea of guilty.

But these are actual facts. In the debate on the Queen's speech—that fortunate and convenient round-up of all matters in which any number of Englishmen are interested—the accusation was presented that in Zanzibar the law for the abolition of slavery was so administered by the Government that former slave owners now had as complete control over their negroes as they had before the law was enacted, and that this condition of things made possible and profitable the maintenance of the slave trade across the border, the "raw material" of which is secured by the old-fashioned raids on the tribes of the interior. The explanation of this extraordinary and atrocious situation is that the slaves are now regarded as free men, with the civil rights of their status, which they must defend in the courts after the fashion of England, and any one infringing these rights must be held innocent until proved guilty. This would be bad enough, for the rights an ignorant, helpless, penniless negro could obtain by a civil suit in the courts are nil. But the charge went far beyond this, and was that the officials of the British Government give actual aid in catching and returning runaways, under some plea of violation of contract. Mr. CURZON, the Under Secretary of State, who replied to these charges, denied the accuracy of some of the minor statements, but admitted that the policy of the Government was rather negative than positive in the protection of the negroes. And it came out in the debate that the law of emancipation did not apply to women. Though the purchase or sale of women as slaves is forbidden, it can readily be seen that a slaveholder can add to or replenish his stock of female slaves without much danger of the new ones being distinguished from the old, or being rescued if so distinguished.

According to the English papers the secret of this matter is that the profitable trade of Zanzibar is largely with the Arab raiders of the interior and the resident planters, and in this trade slaves are regarded as the indispensable element. Of course, the evil will ultimately be abolished, but while it remains it is a black spot on the record of the Victorian reign, which ought not to be regarded with as much tolerance as it receives.

WHICH WAS FOOLED?

Upon that list of pensioners of the United States that should be a "roll of honor," there is the name of a prominent member of the House of Representatives from the State of Ohio. In the list of clients of two insurance companies, carried by each as a good risk for $10,000, this same pensioned veteran is found, and the insurance companies consider him a very good subject to do business with. Which was fooled?

Gen. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR served in the United States Army from 1861 to 1865. It appears that he served well, but he did not meet with any misfortune until October of 1865, when in a railroad accident he was thrown about a bit and was able, when he had reflected upon the matter some fifteen years, to discover that he had a stiff shoulder or elbow, attributable to this shaking-up received [illegible] then than they are now or the applicant may have brought superior influence to bear upon the Pension Office, for he obtained a decision that gave him accrued pension money, amounting to $3,975, being at the rate of $22.50 per month from Oct. 10, 1865, to July 1, 1880.

Gen. GROSVENOR may have had an anchylosed elbow in 1880, but his conscience had not yet become anchylosed, for it responded to a remonstrance by public opinion, and on March 25, 1884, the $3,975 was put back into the United States Treasury. But the General went on receiving the $22.50 per month until June 7, 1882, when he managed to have his rating increased to $30 per month. Up to June 7, 1897, he had been paid by the Government $5,928, which he had not returned to the Treasury.

We assume that this pension was given to Gen. GROSVENOR because of the extent of the damage inflicted upon him during his service under the Government. We cannot clearly see why if he was entitled to receive anything he should have returned that $3,975, but it is interesting to know that he did. It may not be at all to the point to suggest that his circumstances have never been such as to justify him in making himself a public charge, a burden upon his fellows in the name of patriotism. He is a lusty, active, and sometimes splenetic old gentleman, has been in Congress some half dozen terms, and manages to "keep his end up" very comfortably.

Some years after the Pension Office decided that Gen. GROSVENOR was so injured by accident "incurred in the line of duty" as to become entitled to be paid first $22.50 and then $30 monthly from the Treasury he applied to an insurance company to be insured for $10,000. The usual inquiries were made to ascertain the physical condition of the applicant, and it was decided that, notwithstanding his pensionable disability, his application should be granted. Within a few years he made a similar application to another insurance company, and was by that company insured for an amount equal to that for which he was first accepted.

Which was fooled? Was it the Pension Office, with its expert Examiners, accustomed to the detection of merely asserted disabilities, or was it the insurance companies, dealing not with greedy patriots hungering to have their love of country paid for, at so much the month, but with business men who are to be permitted to make an investment only after they have been proved to be in reasonably sound physical condition?

> The United States, fortunately, has never committed itself to the opinion that the rebellion in Cuba has the support or sympathy of a majority of the bona-fide inhabitants of the island. The postulate that they are a majority is extremely dubious. Indeed, the evidence runs strongly to the contrary.—The Evening Post.

If a majority of the inhabitants of Cuba are loyal to Spain and that majority, with the help of 200,000 Spanish soldiers fighting for three years under three brave Generals, has been unable to whip the insurgent minority to a standstill, that fact, we think, must be accepted as "evidence" that the Cuban rebels are not only very great fighters, but that they are the men who ought to run the island.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Even in the temperate zone, the rapidity, and therefore the effectiveness, of military operations is much dependent on the weather, though to no such extent now, of course, as in the days when armies invariably moved on foot from place to place. Cuba, however, is a country where the most enterprising of Generals is still a slave of the almanac, for there, during a considerable part of the year, the marching of large bodies of men is practically impossible, and simply to remain in camp is to wage a campaign more dangerous than a series of daily battles. From the end of May until well into October the island is constantly drenched by torrential rains, which turn the miserable roads—those never absent products of Spanish rule—into fathomless quagmires through which neither guns nor baggage can be transported, and from the sodden ground rise the innumerable germs of malarial fevers little less fatal than the yellow plague which, originating on the coast, hurries into the interior at that season and helps forward the work of death among the unacclimated. These are considerations worth heeding by those who are talking so boldly of sending unnumbered thousands of American soldiers to seize and hold Cuba. The showers that precede the regular rains have already begun, and our troops would be in conflict before a month is over with a foe for which even the jingoes need not be ashamed to express fear. The crews of ships anchored in Cuban ports would be in peril almost as great as that of an army on land. It is only necessary to read up on the experiences of English troops in Jamaica to understand what a stay of any length in the West Indies this Summer would mean for our men.

—Everybody knows who get their dues when thieves fall out, but in the case of Theosophists there is no such certainty. Merely because of the alliteration which marks the names of these two classes, some might go so far as to say that honest folks are likely to profit from the existing schism among the mystics, but others, more cautious, will suspend judgment for a while and await the interesting revelations which each of the rival factions is sure to make about the other. Much can be learned in this way, and with fuller information a more intelligent verdict can be reached. Meanwhile, the safest plan will be to lament the existence of two Theosophical bodies, since their aggregate number of members is likely to be larger than the original society.

—As it is only through the Post Office that the vast majority of us are brought into direct relations with the Government and have a chance to acquire personal knowledge of its methods and characteristics, real harm may be done by such disregard for the ordinary proprieties of life and business as have long been observable in and around the big building to the south of City Hall Park. Architectural experts complain of the structure itself as an ill-proportioned mixture of styles, but unlearned folks find its mere size rather impressive, and would be content enough with it if other and more generally appreciated grievances were not constantly illustrated in and around it. The condition of the sur[illegible] apparently, and is never relieved from it except by the rain [illegible] by the sun. Bootblacks are allowed to obstruct the principal entrances, to the great inconvenience of hurried patrons of the office, while the corridors, besides being unclean as well as gloomy, are a favorite resort for tramps with no errands at all, and for individuals whose errands it would be more easy than edifying to describe. The police, of course, have no power in these sacred precincts, and all the responsibility rests on the representatives of Uncle Sam. They, we know, have an immense amount of work to do in quarters badly adapted for the purpose, and the lack of neatness that marks their housekeeping should not be made, therefore, the excuse for really savage criticism, but it does seem that they might be a little more careful than they are.

PERSONAL.

—DANIEL KIRKWOOD WALLINGFORD, the Indianapolis boy who sent his entire fortune, 48 cents, to Washington as his contribution toward a ship to replace the Maine, and who thereby secured an amount of fame greater, perhaps, than the same amount of money ever purchased before, is a sturdy little fellow who looks and acts much like other Americans of his years—which are seven. His head has not been turned by the attention his patriotic impulse excited, a fact that may be due to the wisdom of his parents in not telling him much about the widespread comment of which he is the object, or about the numerous letters from more or less distinguished people that are arriving daily addressed to him. DAN is the only child of C. A. WALLINGFORD, an architect of considerable local repute. He comes of soldierly blood on both sides. His paternal grandfather served through the rebellion in the Thirty-third Indiana Regiment, rising to the grade of Adjutant, and dying, soon after peace was declared, of an illness contracted in Libby Prison. On his mother's side the boy is the tenth lineal descendant of RICHARD GARDNER, who came over in the Mayflower, and the ninth from TRISTRAM COFFIN, who reached this country in 1642, and was Chief Magistrate of Nantucket Island, where branches of the family still live. It is gravely asserted that during the late Presidential campaign DAN was such a thoroughgoing and convinced gold man that for several months he refused to eat with a silver fork. Here is another story about the boy, not quite so pleasant: When five years old he appeared in a public exhibition dressed as GEORGE WASHINGTON, and sang a song of "The Sword and the Gun." When taking off his suit after the entertainment was over, he said: "I wonder what great work I can do, so little boys will want to dress like me, when I get to be a man?" It is to be hoped that yarn isn't exactly true.

—When Gov. ATKINSON took the unprecedented step of appointing Miss LEWIS BUTT a member of his staff, and thereby gave her the right to join the innumerable multitude of Southern Colonels, he doubtless appreciated the gravity of his act and was prepared to accept all the consequences of it that he foresaw. This is far from saying that he anticipated the very delicate problem that now confronts him, or that he is ready with a solution that will enable him to satisfy everybody concerned and the much larger number of those who, though not concerned, are sure to talk as much as if they were. Gov. ATKINSON made Miss BUTT a Colonel because she won glory for Georgia by placing the State's arms and other gorgeous decorations on a house in Richmond at the time of the unveiling of the Davis Statue. She wore the title proudly and well, and performed all the mysterious duties of a staff officer most conscientiously, but, as The Richmond Times says, "her coloring is beautiful, she has large, lustrous eyes and lovely hair, her features are the most regular in the world, and she dresses in soft fabrics." Naturally, in such circumstances, Col. BUTT was wooed and won, and now the question arises whether or not her title survives the marriage ceremony, and, if so, whether she or her husband, Mr. GEORGE M. CUNNINGHAM, is to own it.

—Here is a conundrum propounded by The Memphis Commercial-Appeal: "Can any one imagine Senator MORGAN, THOMAS NELSON PAGE, HENRY WATTERSON, THOMAS B. TURLEY, HARRY STILLWELL EDWARDS, E. C. WALTHALL, ROGER Q. MILLS, JOHN W. DANIEL, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, WILLIAM B. BATE, or Gen. JOHN B. GORDON having anything to do with such an affair as that at Lake City, S. C.?" In The Commercial-Appeal's opinion, "such a thing is absolutely inconceivable," a decision with which nobody will quarrel, but our contemporary's next sentence is decidedly enigmatic. "Hence," it says, "the necessity for a strong condemnation and prompt punishment of the Lake City savages." The peculiarity of this lies, of course, in the use of the word "hence." The premises and the conclusion of the syllogism are strangely unrelated.

WE NEED A REST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are certainly a most hysterical people and this is the land of perpetual unrest. In these times one cannot but envy Peary in his long journeys to the Far North, away from "yellow" journals, stock tickers, jingoes, speeches in Congress, and all the daily horrors of our lives at home.

From the rush and excitement of this morning any one would have supposed that a victorious Spanish fleet was in the upper bay preparing to bombard the city. What reason is there for all this dismay, and why should our Exchanges give way to gloomy forebodings? Nothing has been damaged as yet and nothing is likely to be; business matters are proceeding as usual, and the experience of our last war tells us that the effect of another, if we are determined to have one, will only be to stimulate activity.

If a similar political situation existed in England to-day it is doubtful whether a visitor in London would perceive any change in the life of that city. The difference is in the people themselves. We Americans seem to revel in excitement, and rumors, and panics, while the English, who are accustomed to wars, calmly go on the even tenor of their way in circumstances that would throw us into convulsions at once. There seem to be two good reasons why we should never fight—one is the hysterical condition into which it precipitates us, and the other the unlimited pensions that necessarily result.

Let us hope that reason may resume its sway. After our recent death struggle with free silver we all need a rest and an opportunity to make a living. X.

New York, March 7, 1898.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent letter of mine to THE TIMES contained the assertion that a competent private teacher can take a boy at the age of six and easily prepare him for college by the time he is sixteen. In this morning's paper you allude to my remark as a "diabolical suggestion," since, at the rate of $500 a year, the schooling would cost $5,000. Permit me to say that in making the suggestion which you find "diabolical," I was very far from any thought of offering a practical solution of our problem. I only wished to bring out clearly the important fact that, even under existing conditions, it is easy enough to prepare boys for college by the time they are sixteen, if only the available time be economically used to that end.

The difficulty with which we are laboring is rightly explained by your correspondent "M. L. C." Taking the United States as a whole, and leaving out of account a very [illegible] which is not "preparatory," but is designed to meet the supposed needs of the many who are not headed for college. Now, for the purpose of the preparandus a good deal of effort is ill directed during these early years. For example: He spends upon arithmetic far more time than is necessary for one who is going to study algebra. He postpones geometry as an advanced study, although it is well known that the elementary concepts of geometry can be easily and delightfully learned by a child of ten. He postpones his foreign language study until he is fourteen or sixteen, though the rudiments of Latin, or German, or French can be most advantageously learned at a much earlier age. Withal he conforms to the pace of the grade, but the pace is not set for him and his kind.

The result of it all is that our "preparatory course" of four years has become a little congested. Teachers very justly complain that they cannot do thoroughly in that time what they are expected to do, and begin where they have to begin. The fault is not theirs; for from some knowledge of foreign schools I dare affirm that the teaching in our better American high schools and academies is as good as it is anywhere. It is about as good as is possible under the conditions imposed. Nor are the colleges to be blamed for expecting the candidate for admission to know more than a healthy boy or girl may reasonably be expected to know at the age of sixteen. The experience of European schools proves this clearly. Our difficulty is that the candidate has not begun soon enough to "prepare." What we miss is the long, steady pull of the European schools. Instead of that we devote half our time to a zig-zag excursion, in which the young racer gets his pace from those who are not bound for his goal, and then we require a short, sharp spurt of four years.

The practical conclusion of the whole matter is that we must have an earlier bifurcation of the route for those who are going to college. How early must it come? As I remarked in my former letter, this is a hard question, owing to our peculiar social conditions and educational history. My own opinion is that if we had a generally recognized preparatory course of six years, (instead of four,) a course so ordered in its lower grades as to receive the pupil at the average age of ten, the schools would have no serious difficulty in meeting the college requirements as they now stand. I also believe in the possibility of drawing up such a course in such a way that, with a limited range of options, it would be better than any existing course for those who are not going to college. In other words, it is a baneful theory, for the long run at least, that there is any radical disparity between that which is best in preparation for life and that which is best in preparation for college. But this is another story.

CALVIN THOMAS.

Columbia University, New York, March 6, 1898.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is said that "even Jove sometimes nods." This may be the reason for the extraordinary part of my address of last evening on "The Contribution of Universalism to the Religious Thought of the Day." I am represented as entering a universal indictment of the ministry of New York and bestowing a dubious compliment upon Dr. John Hall in the words, "Dr. Hall is the only minister in the city who believes in a hereafter (!!) who has the courage to stand by his convictions. (!!)" Other words are attributed to me: "We are now in the pagan era that believes there is a hereafter. (!)" Surely, the reporter was caught napping, or the absolute absurdity of these sentences would have dawned upon him.

What I said was "that, so far as I know, Dr. Hall is the only minister in New York who accepts the old-time Calvinistic doctrine of endless punishment, and is brave and honest enough to stand by his convictions in the pulpit." Whatever our theological differences, who but honors a man who opposes the fashion of the hour at the call of conscience?

THE TIMES is so courteous, and, as a rule, so accurate, (its reports of sermons during the present season have been the best in the city,) that I hesitate to ask to be relieved even of the responsibility of such remarkable statements as have been put down as mine.

CHARLES H. EATON.

New York, March 7, 1898.

WANTS AN ABUSE CORRECTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seeing the wonderful result of your unceasing efforts to have better lighted cars on the Manhattan Elevated Railway, I write to ask you to use your influence to abolish an outrage that exists on the Fifty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue branch of that road. I live near there, and four or five times a week I go to Harlem. If I board a train at Fifty-eighth Street, I am taken to Fiftieth Street, where I must get off, go down to the street, cross over and up to the other platform, which I cannot enter unless I pay another fare. Why should I be charged 5 cents to ride eight blocks, when another person can ride from South Ferry (four or five miles) to Harlem for one fare. I would suggest to have a bridge over the track at Fiftieth Street, or issue transfer tickets to those who wish to take the Harlem trains. If the manager consults the gatemen at Fiftieth Street he will find how numerous the complaints are, and will remedy this at once. When I have time I take the horse car to Fifty-ninth Street, transfer to cable car, then by electric to Harlem, and lots of other people do the same who would go by the elevated if they could do so for the one fare. W. B.

New York, March 7, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Relationship.

Some poet writes: "We are our fathers' fathers' sons." This makes us brothers to our own daddies, doesn't it?—Galveston News.

Checked by the Sheriff.

"What's the reason your baggage isn't here? Wasn't it checked?"

"That's just the trouble. It was checked by an attachment."—Harlem Life.

New Coinage.

We like to see our brethren of the press turning out new words. It shows they are not hampered by any effete rules of grammar. The latest comes from The Florala Appeal, which fires "equilarity" at us.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

One Majority.

"When this town was organized," said the early settler of the little Western town, "I was elected Mayor by a majority of only one vote."

"Pretty close shave," said the newcomer.

"Oh, tollable. But there was only five votes in the town then."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Cost of a Cigar.

"What did you think of that cigar I gave you yesterday?"

"Not much. It cost me $4."

"How so?"

"Why, it gave my wife the idea that the gas was leaking somewhere, and she sent for a plumber."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GOING WITH THE CROWD.

S. E. Kiser, in Cleveland Leader.

Like a ship without a rudder
That goes drifting here and there,
Idly tossing, weather beaten,
Never getting anywhere,
Veering with the daily changes of the tide,
On the wave or in the trough, upon her side,
Is the man who merely shuffles
With the crowd along the way,
Bringing up to-morrow evening
Where he started yesterday.

Better far a wooden dory,
With a purpose that is plain,
Than a stately liner tossing,
Rudderless, upon the main!
Better far to toil obscurely for a time
On some rocky path no other dares to climb,
Than carelessly to shuffle
With the crowd along the way,
Bringing up to-morrow evening
Where you started yesterday.

I greet the man who bravely
Takes a course and fares along—
Turns his steps into some rugged
Path untrodden by the throng;
Fame is deftly interlacing laurels now
To be wreathed upon the lonely toiler's brow—
Leaves that never come through drifting
With the crowd along the way,
Bringing up to-morrow evening
Where you started yesterday.

A Concert of French Music Given at Carnegie Hall Yesterday Afternoon.

GUILMANT AND PUGNO PLAY.

Mr. Severn Gives a Concert of His Own Compositions—News of the Theatres—Few New Features.

For some reason quite incomprehensible to the ordinary mind some one conceived the project of giving a concert of French music yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The programme said that it was "in honor of our distinguished guests, M. Alexander Guilmant and M. Raoul Pugno." If that was true, then we were very inhospitable, for we made them do most of the work for our entertainment, and we did not turn out in large numbers to hear them do it. This seems somewhat like adding insult to injury. However, those of us who were there applauded most heartily the efforts of our distinguished guests to entertain us, and we were especially cordial in our testimony of pleasure at the labors of M. Guilmant, who, being in the age of silvered hair, was most to be considered.

The programme was as follows: Berlioz's "King Lear" overture, Cesar Franck's "Symphonic Variations" for orchestra and piano, (first time in America,) the same composer's symphonic poem, "Le Chasseur Maudit"; Guilmant's "Adoration" and allegro, Opus 81, for organ and orchestra; Saint-Saëns's symphonic poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale"; the same composer's fifth piano concerto, never before heard in this country; Lefebre's "Meditation," and Guilmant's "Finale à la Schumann" for organ and orchestra, and Massenet's suite, "Les Erinnyes."

The symphonic variations of Cesar Franck are interesting, chiefly by reason of their display of skill in music-making, but it cannot be said that the composition is especially grateful to the solo pianist or to the ear of the listener. It is in plain English dry and pedantic, and if written by a German would certainly be classed as "kapellmeister musik." The same composer's symphonic poem, which is not new, is a piece of bizarre orchestration, not without thematic ideas, but without definite purpose.

The fifth piano concerto of Saint-Saëns will not stand comparison with the C minor and G minor concertos of the same composer, but it is by no means a poor work. The principal theme of the first movement bears a close rhythmic resemblance to the principal subject of the last movement of the C minor, and this new movement as a whole seems somewhat strained in its search after effects. The second movement is a thoroughly original and pleasing piece of composition. It is not profound, nor is it altogether characteristic of the piano; but it has melodic substance, color, form, and atmosphere. The third movement has a good climax, but the movement as a whole seems undeveloped. M. Pugno played the piano part of this concerto excellently.

M. Guilmant's compositions for organ and orchestra are melodious and effective, and the famous organist showed the highest skill in registering so as to make the solo part blend with the general tone plan. The orchestra was heard to great advantage in the Saint-Saëns symphonic poem, which was played with consummate finish, and Mr. Thomas's accompaniments to the soloists were a source of joy.

MISS BURKHART AT KEITH'S.

She Presents Grant Stewart's "A Passing Fancy" and Scores a Pleasing Success.

Lillian Burkhart is again the leading feature at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week, and last night she presented for the first time in New York "A Passing Fancy," a dainty little twenty-five minute play by Grant Stewart. It met the instant approval of the audience, and Miss Burkhart, who was ably assisted by Caryl Wilbur, can be credited with the greatest success of her vaudeville career. Miss Burkhart's popularity seems to increase at each successive performance.

The plot of "A Passing Fancy" is not altogether new, but Mr. Stewart has so cleverly woven the story about it that what it lacks in originality is fully made up by the way it is presented by the author, and, perhaps, what is more necessary, by the players.

The story tells of the love of Lieut. Charles Gray for Mrs. Margaret Gilder, a young widow, full of the life and vivaciousness that make a woman all that is charming and with none of the petty vices. She is about to accept Lieut. Gray as her promised husband, when she receives a letter from her dearest friend, telling of her engagement, and the subsequent breaking off of it, to the man to whose protestations of love she has nearly succumbed. She concludes that Lieut. Gray never really belonged to her, and she promptly adopts a plan to turn him from her and back to his first love. When the Lieutenant calls she betrays her seeming devotion to all those vices the lack of which had made her doubly dear to him, and bringing out cigarettes and cocktails, proceeds to give his delicate and refined nature a shock which it cannot stand. She brings matters to a climax by feigning intoxication and falling on the floor, seemingly helpless. The Lieutenant assists her to arise, and, with the remark that he will go back to his old love, leaves the room. Mrs. Gilder then, womanlike, sits down, the picture of utter despair, and gives way to tears, but consoles herself with the knowledge of a noble sacrifice made.

Miss Burkhart, as Margaret Gilder, in the scene where she feigns intoxication, presents a character utterly devoid of any objectionable features, an accomplishment fraught with much danger when the intoxication of one of the gentler sex is involved. She presented a most finished piece of acting throughout the sketch, and her work showed careful study and preparation, even to the minutest detail.

Mr. Wilbur played the part of Lieut. Gray in a pleasing manner, giving able support to Miss Burkhart.

MISS OTIS AS NANCY.

"Oliver Twist" Is This Week's Grand Opera House Play.

The Grand Opera House was crowded last night and a performance of the dramatization of "Oliver Twist," that was strikingly picturesque in many scenes, and was full of force, and of the extravagance inseparable from such a play, was well received. The old spell of the palmy days of the Wallack-Davenport combination, however, was not exerted on the boys in the gallery. The crowd there was restive, impatient over the "fine points," and too apt to laugh in the wrong place. But with the bloody murder and its other thrilling scenes the old, crude play went well enough.

Elita Proctor Otis clings to much of Nancy's old "business," for most of which, indeed, justification can be found in the pages of Dickens. Miss Otis's portrayal is bold, vigorous, grotesque, and theatrically effective. Her true forte, thought, is comedy; she has the comedian's face, and the power to express humor and the enjoyment of humor. But there is no gainsaying the striking qualities of her Nancy, though the tragic note in Nancy's character is struck more surely by Nance O'Neil. That indefinable, illusive, but ever present fear of impending fate is, of course, comprehended in Miss Otis's conception of the rôle; but her personality, rather than her art, perhaps, does not lend itself readily to the idealization of such a character, and it is by this idealization of Nancy that Miss O'Neil, in spite of her crude, badly directed art and the squalid surroundings amid which she has been seen, has made us feel that the revival of the character, at this late hour, is worth while. Miss Otis might better turn her attention to revivals of old comedy of manners, if she is in the mood for revivals, and leave the Lucille Western repertory to her younger, less lucky sister. Still, there is no doubt that [illegible]

[illegible] droll im- [illegible] Charles Dan- [illegible] the Artful.

WALTER JONES AND THE BALLET.

"In Gay New York" on View Again at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

The sentimental atmosphere of antique Irish romantic drama no longer pervades the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Walter Jones is there now, with Lee Harrison and some other funny fellows, and a multitude of reasonably good-looking but highly reprehensible girls. The play is "In Gay New York," and the distance from Schenectady to Troy is still fourteen miles.

Few changes have been made in this deplorable example of native dramatic literature. The jokes are all of the "reform" administration, Police Capt. Chapman's eccentricities, and the supposedly high prices of the Waldorf. Col. Waring appears in the course of the proceedings. Plays that are now old are travestied in the Casino scene. Mayor Van Wyck, the new Astoria, and a lot of other things have not yet been heard of in Schenectady or Troy. But "In Gay New York" is still lively and well performed.

Actors are scarce nowadays. Poetic insight, melodious speech, tragic fire, are rare. The passions of love, hate, and remorse are not often adequately depicted. But for clowning, acrobatic fun, mimicry, and high kicking the American theatre is unequaled; and the show at Mr. Rosenquest's theatre is representative.

"Nanon" at the American.

The eleventh week of the Castle Square Opera Company introduced Genee's popular opera "Nanon" at the American Theatre last night. The opera was given in a very acceptable way, and although it is only scheduled to run one week, the scenes and costumes were far better than any of the preceding operas. There was plenty of enthusiasm and many encores were called for. Miss Grace Golden as Nanon did creditable work.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Two performances of vaudeville and burlesque are given daily.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—This week's play is "An Irish Gentleman," with the popular singing comedian, Andrew Mack, in the principal rôle.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Lillian Burkhart presented another one-act piece, called "A Passing Fancy," last night; Alice Atherton was warmly welcomed, and her laughing song was liked as much as ever.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Heart of Maryland," Belasco's powerful play, which is soon to be presented in London at the historic Adelphi, is this week's play, and Mrs. Leslie Carter, of course, retains the rôle of Maryland Calvert. Some actors of the original cast are associated with her, and the performance is all capable and effective.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Passion Play pictures and other interesting features caused the Musée to be completely filled last evening. The interest in the Passion Play has not abated. Capt. Sigsbee's wax counterpart receives as much attention as any figure in the Musée, while the Cuban groups are now objects of special interest. The concert last evening was well attended.

PLEASURE PALACE.—They are making a specialty of appealing to superficial and demonstrative patriotism at the Palace this week. The biograph shows pictures of the Maine and the Vizcaya. Hence howls and cheers. Robert Hilliard is back from his brief starring tour with "A New Yorker," and is appearing this week in "The Littlest Girl," a dramatization of one of Richard Harding Davis's Van Bibber tales.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—"Mrs. Hilary Regrets," a short one-act play by W. R. Walkes, is in this week's bill. A pretty, capricious widow and a love-smitten Irish physician are the personages, and the actors are Louise Thorndyke Boucicault and Max Figman. Georgia Gardner and Edgar Atchison Ely appear in a farce called "A Wife's Stratagem," and the "vaudeville" features are many and of all varieties.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Charmion, Delmore and Lee, De Bessel, Guille, and a host of others who have been in the bill at the big music hall a long while are still there and still attractive, it seems. The place is always crowded. The principal new-comer this week is Chirgwin, who makes up as a colored gentleman with a patch of white skin around one of his eyes. He is a droll and facile entertainer from the London music halls, and he calls himself "the White-Eyed Kafir."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Daniel Frohman's Lyceum company will give their fiftieth performance of "The Tree of Knowledge" to-night, and no souvenirs will be distributed on the occasion.

Mrs. Clara Bloodgood resumed her part of Elodie, one of the Parisian dancing girls, in "The Conquerors" last night. She has been out of the cast since the death of her husband.

Fred C. Whitney has purchased a new Japanese opera, which he will present at the Herald Square Theatre during his next engagement at that playhouse. The opera will be known as "Papa Chrysanthemum."

George H. Broadhurst, author of "What Happened to Jones," arrived in this city yesterday from Texas, and announced the fact that he will produce a new comedy drama, entitled "The Last Chapter," in the near future in this city.

The list of artists for the William Parry testimonial at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday afternoon has been increased by the addition of Miss Hilda Clark of the Broadway Opera Company, Charles Cowles, the Yankee delineator; Barney Reynolds, Kittie Mitchell, Gus York, and Nick Adams.

Augustin Daly, through his representative, Richard Dorney, confirmed the report yesterday that he has purchased for production in New York next season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre "The Queen of the Ballet," which was recently presented by the Boston Cadets in Boston.

A call has been issued for a meeting of theatrical managers, to take place to-day at Weber and Fields's, for the purpose of formulating plans to protect their interests and enter a protest against any legislation now pending in Albany toward restraining theatres from selling standing room admissions.

E. Burton Holmes began the last week of his engagement at Daly's Theatre yesterday morning of illustrated Lenten lectures, his subject being "The Oases of the Algerian Sahara," and it was treated in a clever manner. The illustrations were beautifully colored. The lectures will be repeated to-day at 2 P. M. and to-morrow at 11 A. M.

Another series of illustrated Lenten lectures was inaugurated yesterday morning at the Lyceum Theatre under the auspices of Garrett P. Serviss, and he selected for his subject "Spain." To-day Mr. Serviss will lecture on "Peter the Great and the Making of Russia."

George W. Lederer, by his recent trip to Europe, has established at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, and a theatre in Australia, a permanent location for Casino successes. At the close of "The Belle of New York" in London, the company will proceed to Australia and return to America via San Francisco. George Musgrove of London and Australia, who is identified with Mr. Lederer in these productions, will arrive in New York on Saturday. George B. McLellan will direct the opening performance of the production in London, while Mr. Lederer will remain in New York to stage the Casino's new review for the approaching Summer season.

MILLIONS IN TAXES INVOLVED.

John M. Ward, the Brooklyn Lawyer, Brings a Test Suit.

Nine million dollars in taxes are involved in a test case brought by John M. Ward of Brooklyn against the city, and tried yesterday by Justice Van Wyck of the Supreme Court. The suit is to declare null and void an assessment for 1893-4 on Lot 1, Block [illegible], in the Twenty-sixth Ward. The lot is in Crescent Street, and one-half of it is owned by Mr. Ward, who is a lawyer. He alleges that on Oct. 18, 1897, the Registrar of Arrears, claiming to act under authority of Chapter 583 of the Laws of 1888, sold the lot at auction to David Michel.

Michel got a certificate that the lot had been sold for arrears of taxes for 1893, amounting to $485.84, and for 1894, amounting to $481.08. Mr. Ward declares that the tax for 1893 was void; that the assessment rolls for the Twenty-sixth Ward for 1893 and 1894 were not made in accordance with the law, and were not sworn to, as required by law. He asks that the roll be canceled and annulled, and that the city be restrained from delivering a deed to Michel. Justice Van Wyck reserved decision.

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A Berlin Report Says China Agrees to Turn Over Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan for 99 Years.

ENGLAND NOT YET ADVISED

Curzon Tells the Commons the Government Has Not Been Able to Confirm the Pekin Dispatch to The London Times.

BERLIN, March 7.—The Tageblatt to-day publishes a dispatch from Pekin saying China has agreed to lease Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan to Russia for ninety-nine years.

PEKIN, March 7.—Russia demands the settlement of the lease of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan by March 26.

The Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) has given full powers to Yang-Yu, the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, and the negotiations have been transferred there. The matter is practically settled.

China has given Japan a written undertaking to pay the indemnity in May.

LONDON, March 7.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, Conservative member for the Ecclesall Division of Sheffield, the Parliament Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, said the Government could not confirm the dispatch to The London Times from Pekin published to-day saying, among other things, that Russia has demanded that China surrender to her all sovereign rights over Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan for the same period and on the same conditions as in the case of Germany at Kiao-Chau Bay, besides demanding important railroad concessions, giving five days within which to receive a reply, and threatening to move troops into Manchuria in the event of non-compliance with her demands. Mr. Curzon also said the Government had no confirmation of the report that Russia had occupied Deer Island, Korea, nor could the Government confirm the reports setting forth that Russia was strengthening the forts at Port Arthur.

When marines from a German squadron took possession of Kiao-Chau, Nov. 15 last, it was the general impression that neither Russia nor England nor France would rest quiet until each had captured or had received similar strategic ports, and the Eastern crisis was rapidly developed. On Nov. 18 came the news that Russia had taken possession of Port Arthur and would hold it until Kiao-Chau should be evacuated by the Germans. From that date the European powers have been playing for vantage ground. Germany still holds Kiao-Chau; Japan, taking this as a serviceable precedent, has strengthened her hold on Wei-Hai-Wei; France has made a naval demonstration off Tonkin, with threates to occupy Hainan, and Great Britain has gained valuable concessions for the trade of the world in the valley of the Yangtse River. The advantage of Port Arthur over Vladivostok as the eastern terminus of the Trans-siberian Railway is through the fact that the former has an open harbor all the year round. Talienwan Bay is on the east side of the narrow isthmus connecting the peninsula on which Port Arthur is situated, with the main peninsula of Manchuria, between the Gulf of Liantung and the Yellow Sea. Here Russia has built a fine series of docks.

KOREAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Foreign Minister Min, Who Granted Deer Island to Russia, Stays.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch from Nagasaki, Japan, to The Daily Mail says that the Korean Cabinet, with the exception of the Foreign Minister, Min Chong Mouk, has resigned because Min granted the Deer Island concession to Russia without the consent of the Cabinet.

RUSSIA AUGMENTS HER NAVY.

Thirty New Torpedo Boats and Eight Cruisers for the East.

ODESSA, March 7.—The Russian Government has ordered thirty new torpedo boats to augment the Russian Pacific squadron at Vladivostok and Port Arthur.

Russia also proposes to keep eight cruisers of the volunteer fleet continually in Far Eastern waters, instead of the Black Sea, so as to avoid the possibility of being hampered by Great Britain closing the Suez Canal.

UNEASINESS FELT IN PEKIN.

Russian Demands Cause Alarm—Speculators in the City.

PEKIN, March 7.—Much uneasiness is felt in Chinese circles, in consequence of the Russian demands. The Russian Minister of Finance, moreover, is reported to have urged these demands peremptorily and to have complained that the Chinese loan was settled in spite of the disapproval of Russia.

All kinds of speculators are flocking here for the purpose of securing concessions for electric lighting, street railroads, and regular railroads. The Chinese merchants are showing eagerness to participate in the enterprises.

THE PARTITIONING OF CHINA.

The Daily Chronicle Says England Needs a Strong Man.

LONDON, March 8.—All the morning papers comment on the menacing aspect of affairs in the Far East.

The Daily Chronicle, in a strong editorial, says:

"As a rebuff to Lord Salisbury nothing could be clearer and more painful. Russia has simply begun the partition of China. If anybody asks what China will do, the answer is simple. There is no such thing as China. The real questions are, What will England do, and what Japan?

"If ever Great Britain needed a strong man, it is now; and the country will learn with dissatisfaction that again, at a moment of acute crisis, the Premier's health compels him to go abroad. Thus, both the Queen and the Prime Minister are to be absent when their presence is peculiarly needed."

The Ministerial Standard's editorial, milder, but to the same effect as The Daily Chronicle's, says:

"Years may pass in the execution of the design, but the moment the covenant is signed the partition of China is begun. The disguise is too thin to be meant to deceive.

"It is no wonder that the eyes of the nation are fixed in eager expectation upon Japan. The question remains whether England will resist Russia or proceed to restore the equilibrium by independent measures of her own."

ROBERTS ON THE INDIAN WAR.

He Speaks for a Forward Policy in the House of Lords.

LONDON, March 7.—The House of Lords was unusually crowded to-day, the Peeresses' gallery was full, and there were many Members of the House of Commons present when Lord Roberts of Candahar and Waterford, Commander of the forces in Ireland, made his expected speech in favor of a forward policy on the Indian frontier, putting forward the Russian peril and declaring the policy of non-interference with the frontier tribes had been a complete failure.

The speaker advocated the advance of British rule across the mountains, and traced the advance of Russia, saying that if she once crossed the Hindoo Koosh an attack upon India was only a matter of time.

The Earl of Onslow, Under Secretary for India, replied, pointing out the enormous cost of Lord Roberts's policy, which, he said, would impede the internal progress of India. He thought the dread Russian spectre hardly justified. The ultimate destiny of the tribes was civilization, but the moment was inopportune to hasten it.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, said the Government's policy was to keep the main passes open and to establish control over the tribes with a minimum interference in their domestic concerns.

After further discussion, the House of Lords adjourned.

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Emperor Francis Joseph to Receive the Members of Count von Thun Hohenstein's Cabinet To-day.

VIENNA, March 7.—Privy Councilor Count von Thun Hohenstein has constructed a Cabinet, and Emperor Francis Joseph will receive the new Ministers to-morrow. The personnel of the Ministry is as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—Count von THUN HOHENSTEIN.

Minister of Public Instruction—Count von BYLANDT-RHEIDT.

Minister of Agriculture—Baron von KAST.

Minister of Finance—Dr. von KAIZL.

Minister of Commerce—Dr. von BAERENREITHER.

Minister Without Portfolio—Herr JANDREJEVICS.

Minister of Justice—Dr. J. von RUBER.

Minister of National Defense—Count von WELSERSHEIMB.

Minister of Railways—Dr. von WITTEK.

The Ministers of Justice, National Defense, and Railways are unchanged.

TWENTY-FIVE NEW STEAMERS.

Elder, Dempster & Co. to Develop the Service to Montreal and America.

LONDON, March 8.—The Daily Mail announces this morning that Elder, Dempster & Co., the Liverpool ship owners, will build twenty-five new steamers to develop the new service to Montreal and the United States.

POPE RECEIVES 400 PERSONS.

He Assists at Mass and Afterward Holds an Audience.

ROME, March 7.—The Pope, who was in excellent health, received 400 persons to-day, including 250 Swiss Pilgrims. His Holiness assisted at mass, and afterward the leaders of the Pilgrims were personally received in audience by the Pope, who was seated on the throne.

NATIVES IN BOMBAY INCENSED.

Trouble Feared on Account of the Measures to Suppress the Plague.

BOMBAY, March 7.—The situation here is grave. There is extreme unrest among the natives, who are incensed at the plague measures, which wound their religious susceptibilities. In addition, the plague authorities are at loggerheads with the City Corporation, which has stopped their supplies of money.

TWENTY-SEVEN PERSIANS SLAIN

The Insurgents Routed in Persian Baluchistan and Peace Expected.

TEHERAN, March 7.—The Governor of the Province of Kerman has routed the insurgents at several points in Persian Baluchistan, where it is expected order will shortly be restored.

There were serious riots at Hamadan, capital of the Persian province of that name, on Feb. 22, due to a quarrel between the partisans of rival priests, during which twenty-seven persons were killed.

BRITISH WEST INDIAN POLICY.

Waiting for the American Negotiations with Canada to be Ended.

LONDON, March 7.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, to-day, explaining the delay in the presentation of the Government's West Indian proposals, said that until the reciprocity negotiations between the United States and Canada were concluded the Government could not tell what the position of the West Indies would be.

PARNELL GETS AN OFFICE.

Nationalist Elected City Marshal of Dublin to Save His Estates.

DUBLIN, March 7.—John Howard Parnell, brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, and Nationalist member of Parliament for South Meath, has been elected City Marshal of Dublin. The post is worth £1,000 a year.

His election was due to his representations that unless he obtained such a remunerative post he would lose Avondale, the Parnell family residence and estate, at Rathdrum, County Wicklow.

AMERICAN COMMISSION IN PARIS

M. Hanotaux Will Receive the Members on Wednesday.

PARIS, March 7.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, has informed the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, that he will receive the United States Special Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900, consisting of Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, the Special Commissioner; Col. Louis M. Hamburger, the assistant Commissioner, and Lieut. A. C. Baker, United States Navy, who is attached to the commission, on Wednesday next.

The Commissioners this morning received a deputation from the American Chamber of Commerce, headed by Stephen H. Tyng, President of that organization.

COMMONS AND IRISH DISTRESS.

England Accused of Trying to Stop American Contributions.

LONDON, March 7.—There was a little scene in the House of Commons to-day during the discussion of the grant for the relief of distress in Ireland. John Swift Macneill, anti-Parnellite, member for South Donegal, charged the Government with having tried toward the end of last Summer to check American donations. He quoted a telegram from Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the correspondent of a New York newspaper in support of his statement.

Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, interposed: "No, no, nothing of the kind. The object of the telegram was to check exaggerated accounts of the distress."

Mr. Macneill repeated that the Government had tried to paralyze American assistance in order to increase the distress and bring the Irish people into the power of the landlords. He asserted that Peel promoted the Irish famine of 1847 in order to remove the surplus population, and he demanded a reply from the Chief Secretary.

Mr. Balfour declined to reply, saying that the speech of the Honorable Member for South Donegal answered itself.

SWEDES AND NORWEGIANS.

Reports on the Union of Scandinavia Submitted.

STOCKHOLM, March 7.—The Swedish and Norwegian Committees on the Union of Scandinavia submitted their reports to the Parliaments to-day. The Swedish Committee recommends a common Foreign Minister, who may be a Swede or a Norwegian, but not a member of Parliament. He is to reside in Stockholm. The Swedish Committee also proposes the creation of a Foreign Council of State, to be composed of ten Swedes and two Norwegians, that the Foreign Minister be impeachable before the Supreme Court of the United Kingdoms, and that, finally, the diplomatic and consular representation be common to both countries.

A majority of the Norwegian Committee recommends that each country contribute toward the expenditure of the Foreign Ministry, in proportion to the population of both countries, for fifteen years, and that then each country be entitled to demand a dissolution of the Consular Union.

The minority of the Norwegian Committee recommends a separate Foreign Minister and separate diplomatic and consular representations.

Sir George Russell Dead.

LONDON, March 7.—Sir George Russell, Bart., member of Parliament for the Wokingham Division of Berkshire, (Conservative,) died here to-day.

Sir George Russell, besides being a member of Parliament, was the Recorder of Wokingham, and had been Judge of the County Court from 1874 to 1885. He was born in 1828 and educated at Eton and Oxford. He succeeded his brother to the title in 1883; he married Lady Constance-Charlotte-Elisa, eldest daughter of Lord Arthur Lennox, in 1867. He was first elected to Parliament as a Conservative in 1885. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon. George Arthur Charles Russell.

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He Told Mrs. Brant He Stole Because His Wife Was Starving, and She Relented.

A burglar decidedly different from the ordinary run of burglars was caught in the flat of John C. Brant, at 1,965 Seventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon. He was gentlemanly, had soft white hands, nice manners, and had such a sad story to tell of why he came to enter the burglary business that Mrs. Brant did not have the heart to have him arrested.

Mrs. Brant returned to the flat at 5 o'clock, after a walk, and found the burglar in one of her rooms. He was piling up silverware on a table. Mrs. Brant called up four truckmen from the ground floor. Two of the truckmen nabbed the burglar in the hall.

"Oh," said Mrs. Brant, "you're the burglar, are you?"

The burglar bowed. "Yes, madam," he said.

She asked him what he meant by being in the burglary business, anyway.

"Not from choice, madam," said he, with another bow. "I'm driven to it."

"By what?" inquired Mrs. Brant.

"My wife. I'm forced to live. My wife is starving. I can't sit and see her starve. I love her so. I'd like to have you meet her."

One of the truckmen interrupted by asking if he should "get a cop." But there were tears in Mrs. Brant's eyes, and she said no, she would give him another chance.

Then she asked the burglar why he did not remove his hat. He did so, and his act revealed, perched on the top of his head, Mrs. Brant's pet canary.

"I was going to take it to my wife," explained the burglar, as he handed over two rings and a diamond-studded bracelet.

Mrs. Brant wouldn't hear of the burglar's being arrested, but in the street the truckmen called a policeman. The officer chased him several block, and caught a man who at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station said he was George Murray, twenty-two years old, a coal passer on the steamship Auris of the White Star Line. But the policemen didn't believe him; his hands were too white and his manners too elegant.

SOROSIS ANNUAL ELECTION.

Chairmen of Committees Named to Hold for Two Years.

Sorosis held its annual election of officers yesterday. Only half the number are elected each year, and they hold office for two years. The Chairmen of committees who were elected yesterday were:

Ways and Means—Miss Hannah Allen; Music—Mrs. Gertrude Hess; Reception—Mrs. Lydia R. Coffin; Literature—Miss Nellie L. Kingman; Art—Mrs. Emily Palmer Cape; Drama—Mrs. Mary M. Bergholz; Philanthropy—Mrs. Emily E. Williamson; Science—Mrs. Florence De Graff Shaw; Education—Mrs. Sarah Conant Ostrom; House and Home—Mrs. Margaret Hugh Dean; Current Events—Mrs. Minnie Douglass.

The officers who remain in office are President Mrs. Mary Dame Hall, Vice Presidents Mrs. M. A. Dennison, Mrs. E. L. Demorest, Secretaries Mrs. Malcom Townsend, Miss Evelyn Stump, Mrs. Miriam Mason Greeley, Treasurer Mrs. Katherine B. Foote.

The annual breakfast of Sorosis will be held on March 21, when the newly elected officers will be installed and Sorosis will celebrate her birthday.

Prince of Belgium Coming.

Prince Albert of Belgium and suite are passengers on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which is due here to-day from Bremen.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Henry J. Gielow gave the third in her course of Lenten readings, in the Astor dining room, at the Waldorf-Astoria, yesterday morning, the author selected being Thomas Nelson Page.

Marshall Darrach of Newark gave the third of his course of Shakespeare matinées at the Waldorf-Astoria, in the small ballroom, at 3:15 P. M. yesterday. "Twelfth Night" was his subject, and he will recite from "Julius Caesar" on March 11, "The Tempest" on March 14, and "Hamlet" on March 18.

Miss M. E. Ford gave the second of her Lenten Monday conferences on literary subjects at 11:15 A. M. yesterday, at Sherry's. Nearly fifty people were present. The subject of Miss Ford's talk and the ensuing discussion was on "The Primitive Woman as Seen in Myth Poetry Versus the Modern Woman as Seen in Fiction."

A notable dinner last night was that given by the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry M. Sanders, at their home, 438 Fifth Avenue, in honor of Prof. John M. Robertson, the English author, who is to leave this country on Saturday, March 19. The table decorations were chiefly in yellow. The guests were Prof. and Mrs. Robertson, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bartlett, formerly of Washington; Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe, Prof. Edward S. Holden, Locke Richardson, Mrs. L. G. Runkle, Dean Emily Smith of Barnard College, and John Graham Brooks.

Miss Jean Kissam Allen delivered the fourth and last of her Lenten lectures, on "Angels and Devils in Art," at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in the home of Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, 850 Madison Avenue. The lecture, which was beautifully illustrated with photographs of works by the old masters, treated of "The Devil of Byzantine and Early Christian Art," "Exorcisms," and "The Devil of the Last Judgments, from Giotto to Michael Angelo." Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Charles B. Curtis, Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, Mrs. William H. Osborn, Mrs. Robert Huntington, and Mrs. Livingston were among the audience.

Miss Adelaide Clarkson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Clarkson, who is to be married to her cousin, Clermont L. Clarkson, in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, on Easter Monday, was the guest of honor yesterday at a luncheon given by one of her prospective bridesmaids, Miss Helen V. C. de Peyster, at her home, 7 East Forty-second Street. None of the other bridesmaids was present. The table decorations consisted of white carnations and ferns, and the old family silver was in use. The guests included Mrs. Pierre Jay, née Louisa Shaw Barlow, a bride of last Autumn; Mrs. George P. Cammann, Mrs. Ernest Adee, Miss Nesser, Miss Annie Stuyvesant, and Miss Louise Hollins.

TWELFTH REGIMENT REVIEW.

An Unusually Full Attendance in All the Companies.

The Twelfth Regiment was reviewed in heavy marching order last night in its armory at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street. Major General Charles F. Roe and Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, with staffs, conducted the review.

The attendance was unusually large, out of 688 enlisted only 33 being absent. Of the field, staff, and non-commissioned officers 26 were present and none absent. The Hospital Corps of 10 reported all present. The attendance by companies was as follows: Company A, Capt. Ernest R. Tilton, 56 present, 3 absent; Company B, Capt. Charles A. Smylie, 80 present, 3 absent; Company C, Capt. J. J. Feiter, 71 present, 4 absent; Company D, Capt. Rene A. De Russey, 43 present, 1 absent; Company E, Capt. William S. Judson, 44 present, 3 absent; Company F, Capt. James W. Girard, Jr., 49 present, none absent; Company G, Capt. George R. Dyer, 91 present, none absent; Company H, Capt. David Banks, Jr., 67 present, 7 absent; Company D, Capt. Thomas Denny, Jr., 48 present, 4 absent, and Company K, Capt. John R. Blake, 70 present, none absent.

MOORE'S STRONG STATEMENTS.

His Assertion that School Children Become Intoxicated Denied.

Some utterances made on Sunday night by Henry Hoyt Moore, at a meeting of the Brooklyn Ethical Society, to the effect that school children became intoxicated during the lunch hour, provoked yesterday a number of absolute denials from persons interested in public school education.

Mr. Moore said that the question had been raised in some schools of requiring pupils to bring their luncheons, because when they went home they drank so much beer as to become intoxicated.

Superintendent Maxwell said the story was "absurd," and that in his fifteen years' connection with the Department of Education he had never heard of such a case or of such a proposed rule. President Swanstrom of the School Board said that no effort had been made to induce children to bring their luncheons, and that Mr. Moore's statement was not entitled to belief.

Commissioner Babbott pronounced the statement a bit of fiction, and said Mr. Moore was evidently seeking notoriety.

AN OLD ACTOR'S SUICIDE

Henry Mader Pitt, After a Long Career on the Stage, Takes Carbolic Acid.

WAS ONCE VERY SUCCESSFUL

He Had Played in Many Well-Known Parts, but at Last Managers Considered Him Unreliable on Account of His Habits.

Henry Mader Pitt, a well-known actor, who had had a long career on the stage in England and America, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by drinking carbolic acid. He left behind him no explanation for his act, and the only reason he could have had for it, so far as known, is that he had been out of employment for several months.

Since last December Pitt had been living with one of his sons, Charles Dibbin Pitt, a young man of twenty-one years, in a boarding house patronized mostly by theatrical people at 221 West Thirty-eighth Street. His wife, Fannie Addison Pitt, lived there with him for a short time, but recently she has been playing with Sol Smith Russell in "A Bachelor's Romance." She is now in Philadelphia with this company.

At breakfast yesterday morning Pitt was apparently in the best of spirits. A little before noon he left the house, and returned about 3:30 o'clock. Those who saw him on his return noticed nothing unusual about him. His manner was the same as ever, and to all appearances he was in as happy a frame of mind as in the morning.

It was about an hour after he came in that Miss Lucy Mackin, an actress living in the house, passed his room and heard groans coming from within. She pushed the door open and stepped in. On the bed lay Pitt in his night clothes tossing about as if in terrible pain. A revolver lay on a chair beside the bed, and on a table near by was a glass which had contained carbolic acid. The odor of the acid filled the room. She leaned over Pitt and spoke to him, but he was too far gone to reply.

Ambulance Surgeon Too Late.

Miss Mackin ran out of the room and told John R. Gearry, one of the boarders, of Pitt's condition. Gearry hurried to a physician living near by, but the latter, so it is claimed, sent word that he could not attend the case. A policeman from the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station sent for an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. By the time the ambulance and the hospital surgeon reached the house it was too late to save the actor's life. Pitt died a few minutes after the surgeon arrived.

On investigating the case, Coroner Zucca found that the bottle which had contained the acid was missing and that nearly every drop had been drained from the glass. The revolver lying on the chair had six chambers and was of the English bulldog type. Five of the chambers were loaded, but there was no indication that Pitt had discharged the sixth. It was plainly his intention, however, to shoot himself if the acid failed to have its expected effect.

Pitt is survived by two sons and a daughter besides his widow. A year ago last Winter he played in Charles Frohman's "The Thoroughbred" company. That was his last engagement. Last year, after leaving the company, he made an effort to establish a dramatic school in Boston. It is supposed that he was in pecuniary difficulties at the time of his death, and he had been struggling for months to get a satisfactory engagement. The managers considered him unreliable on account of his habits, and he found no opening that he was willing to accept. But, in spite of the misfortunes that had come upon him, his friends say that he never betrayed the slightest feeling of despondency or despair.

The Public Career of H. M. Pitt.

Henry Mader Pitt was born in Newark, N. J., while his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dibdin Pitt, English actors, were on a professional tour of America, Sept. 16, 1850. The family had been in the theatrical calling three or four generations. The American-born infant of the traveling players was soon taken to England, and there Pitt dwelt (excepting for three years spent in India) until 1880. His father was for a long while manager of the Theatre Royal, Sheffield, and his mother took charge of that institution after her husband's death, in 1865, and directed its affairs for some years longer. In that provincial playhouse H. M. Pitt made his early efforts in the art of acting. At the age of eleven years he had a small part, during one of his school vacations, in a piece called "Under the Rose." He forgot what he had to say, and was hooted by the unsympathetic metal workers who had paid their shillings and were critical. This was one of the awful memories of his boyhood.

At the age of sixteen he made his formal first appearance as Simon Sweany in "Where There's a Will There's a Way." He remained on the stage, then, a year, but in 1867 received a commission as ensign in a regiment of the line, and went to India to help quell the Afghan uprising. He had little experience in battle, but was employed for three years in service which required energy, vigilance, and courage. He once carried dispatches through a dangerous territory from the mouth of the Peshwahr Valley to the headquarters of Gen. (now Lord) Roberts. He remained in Asia three years, and on returning to England retired from the army, and appeared again on the stage, at the Royalty Theatre, London. Soon afterward he was engaged as stage manager at the Queen's Theatre, Manchester, and in the following year he joined one of the traveling companies of Craven Robertson to act in the comedies of T. W. Robertson. Thereafter his fame was associated with the rôles of George d'Alroy, ("Caste,") Lord Beaufoy, ("School,") and Angus Macallister, ("Ours,") in the minds of the playgoers of the provincial cities. He also acted in Albery's comedies as Jack Wyatt in "Two Roses," Claude Renruth in "Forgiven," Tom Penryn in "Apple Blossoms," and Jones in "Two Thorns," and he acted Lord Arthur Chilton in "False Shame." He was married to Fanny Addison, elder daughter of E. P. Addison, a comedian, and together they came to this country in 1880.

Pitt was in the stock company at Wallack's (Broadway and Thirteenth Street) that year, associated with Osmond Tearle, William Elton, John Gilbert, Daniel Leeson, Adelaide Detchon, Rose Coghlan, and Mme. Ponisi. He made his first appearance here as Orlando in "As You Like It," and acted in "The Guv'nor" and other plays. He was afterward in Daly's company, acting the Colonel in "The Passing Regiment" and having important rôles in "Odette" and other plays. He was connected with the Madison Square Theatre, briefly, in the consulship of Daniel Frohman, and reappeared there in the Spring of 1885, under A. M. Palmer's management, as Capt. Licnel Haughton in "Sealed Instructions." Afterward he was stage manager and actor at the Boston Museum for a number of years, and more recently he has appeared before the public fitfully. A handsome man, of good stage presence and more than ordinary artistic intelligence, Mr. Pitt, in his later years, was under the ban of untrustworthiness. Whatever he did was done well. Some years ago he helped to stage "Hamlet" for Mr. Willard, inexpensively but effectively and tastefully, and he acted in that production the small rôle of Bernardo, the soldier who most fears the Ghost. Bernardo was by far the best-acted rôle in the play; and many old stagers reflected that they had never seen the character acted before.

AN ACTOR A SUICIDE.

Walter Lamb Inhaled Gas After a Year's Ill Health.

Walter Lamb, aged forty years, who lived with his mother in Bay Thirteenth Street, between Bath and Cropsey Avenues, Bath Beach, committed suicide yesterday by attaching a tube to a gasjet and inhaling the gas.

He had previously locked himself in his room, and was discovered by a member of his family. Dr. Main was immediately called in, but he was unable to save Lamb's life.

Lamb had been an actor, and had played parts in several good companies, but ill health and nervous prostration had kept him out of employment for the past year. A brother, Frank E. Lamb, is now playing with John Drew's company in "One Summer's Day."

STRANGE LIGHT IN THE SKY.

It Looked Like the Aurora Borealis, but Was the Reflection from a Fire at Fort Lee.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last night, a strange light appeared in the northern sky. Many persons thought it was a comet, and many others thought it was the aurora borealis. Above the horizon there was a broad belt of light, and above that, but detached from it, was a long pencil of light, somewhat resembling the rays from a search light. There was much wild conjecture as to what it was.

Later it was learned that the strange light was caused by a fire in Fort Lee. The Octagon Hotel was destroyed, and a half dozen smaller buildings were damaged. The fire started in the east side of the big hotel building, which was three stories high and built entirely of wood. It was 150 by 75 feet, and was built in 1878 by the Fort Lee Park and Steamboat Company at a cost of $25,000. There was no insurance.

The skating rink, which is close to the hotel, caught fire several times but was saved. At one time the entire lower part of the village was threatened, but a change of wind turned the flames.

The fire appears to have started in a room in the east end of the hotel, which was used as a carpenter's room. There was no fire in this room or anywhere in that part of the building. This is thought to indicate that the building was set on fire. Michael Lang, the watchman and caretaker, and his wife and child were in the building when the fire broke out. They escaped with nothing but what they wore at the time.

The reflection of the fire on the clouds created a great deal of comment in the city, and groups formed in the streets, in the parks, and on the roofs to watch it and discuss it. At first the long line of light was of a very brilliant hue, which slowly faded, and the ends of the beam melted away until there was a mere streak on the dark clouds.

A street philosopher gathered a crowd about him in Union Square as he explained that the light was "the sword of war" and presaged conflict. He said it appeared before the Revolution, and again in 1861.

Another man ventured the information that it was a bad omen, and had been seen by many persons just before Garfield was assassinated. Most persons, however, thought it was a comet, "the northern lights," or a big forest fire up the river.

From the signal service station it was clearly seen to be a fire some distance away. The theory advanced by the night observer was that the position and grouping of the clouds was such as to produce this strange effect.

Prof. John K. Rees, the Columbia University astronomer, said it was caused by reflection from the river.

McCULLAGH TO STOP GAMBLING.

Chief McCullagh intends to suppress gambling in this city, and, as his orders for wiping out such places had not been carried out wholly to his satisfaction, he had the commanding officer of every precinct at headquarters yesterday, where he laid down the law to them in plain terms.

He gave each Captain to understand that the gambling places in his precinct would have to be shut up, and that if he did not do it in a reasonable time, some one would be sent to his precinct who could. The poolrooms which were being run by clubs which had charters would have to be suppressed also, the Chief said.

Death of Gen. Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Gen. Nelson B. Sweitzer, United States Army, retired, died at Washington yesterday. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from West Point in the same class as McPherson, Schofield, and Sheridan, in 1853.

During the war he served gallantly as a Colonel of New York cavalry regiments, and was breveted five times for meritorious services in the peninsula campaign in Virginia. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

The J. M. Blair Brick Co. Assigns.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 7.—The J. M. Blair Brick Company made an assignment to-night to the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company of this city. Assets consisting of the company's plant are nominally $100,000, to which may be added money due from its debtors. Liabilities are: Bonded debt, $25,000; other debts, $45,000; total, $70,000.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS REYNOLDS, Union County's first Sheriff, and the oldest citizen of Rahway, N. J., died at his home yesterday afternoon at the age of ninety years. He celebrated his birthday Sunday.

JESSE R. DUNGAN of Harlingen, N. J., died yesterday at his home of hasty consumption. He was the Division Commander of the Sons of Veterans of New Jersey, and was well known. Mr. Dungan was a rising young lawyer, and studied with Judge Bertine of Somerville.

The Rev. CHARLES COLT, a retired clergyman, died at his home in Irvington, N. J., Sunday. Saturday night he was in apparent good health, but early Sunday morning heart failure developed, and he continued to sink until he died. He was seventy-six years old, and retired from active ministerial life some years ago. The funeral will take place at the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, on Thursday.

LAWRENCE WORRALL, son of Noah Worrall, a lawyer of this city, died of heart disease yesterday morning in his apartments at the Beresford, after a long illness. Mr. Worrall was born in this city in 1837, and served as Assistant Corporation Counsel for several years. Much of his early life was spent in the South, where he was appointed Judge of Bankruptcy by the Confederacy during his residence in Mobile. His widow, who was Miss Georgia Mount, survives him.

Mrs. HARRIET M. DUNNING, widow of J. D. Dunning, died at her home, 274 Fourth Street, Jersey City, at a late hour Saturday night from pneumonia. Mrs. Dunning was seventy-two years old. She had been an active member of St. Paul's Methodist Church for thirty-four years. She was the founder of the home for the Homeless, which was established on March 31, 1883. It was then located at 252 Ninth Street, but was afterward removed to 266 Grove Street, its present location. Mrs. Dunning attended a meeting of the Directors on Feb. 25. Through her efforts a branch home was established several years ago near Long Branch, to which the children of the Home for the Homeless are taken every Summer. Mrs. Dunning is survived by one son and a daughter, Mrs. I. D. Higham.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DYEING AND CLEANING.—LORD'S offices, 668 6th Av., (38th, 39th,) and 15th St., near Broadway; patronized by best families of New York since 1860.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. "Loma." A new collar. E. & W.

DIED.

BOUND.—Suddenly on Saturday afternoon, March 5, 1898, at her residence in this city, 101 Park Avenue, Helen W. Bound, daughter of the late Edwin A. Johnson, and wife of Charles Fiske Bound.

Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, on Tuesday, March 8, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

EVERIT.—On Saturday, March 5, 1898, Thomas Everit.

Funeral services at his late residence, 142 St. James's Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 8, 1898, at 2:30 P. M.

JEWETT.—At Augusta, Ga., on Sunday, March 6, Hugh J. Jewett of Maryland, in the 81st year of his age.

Funeral services at Zanesville, Ohio, on Wednesday morning, March 9.

KINNAN.—March 7, 1898, Margaret Jane Ostrander, widow of the late Alexander P. Kinnan, and daughter of the late Cornelius V. B. Ostrander.

Funeral will be held at the residence of her son, 320 West 78th St., on Thursday at 10 A. M.

MATHEWS.—Julia W., beloved wife of John suddenly, at her late residence, No. 500 State Street, Brooklyn.

Funeral Wednesday, March 9, 1898, at 2:30 P. M., at the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn. Independence (Iowa) papers please copy.

SCHWAB.—At his residence, 34 East Thirty-seventh Street, on Sunday morning, March 6, of pneumonia, Hermann C. Schwab, in the 46th year of his age.

Funeral services in St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, Tuesday, March 8, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Reform Club, held on the 7th day of March, 1898, the President having announced the death of Mr. Hermann C. Schwab, a member of this board,

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees have heard with deep regret of the death of their former associate, Mr. Schwab, and extend their sincere sympathy to his family.

Further resolved, That the Board of Trustees attend in a body the funeral of Mr. Schwab.

EDWIN BALDWIN, Secretary.

WHITE.—At Hopewell Junction, N. Y., on Sunday, March 6th, Caroline E. Dela Pierre, wife of Stephen White.

Funeral services on Wednesday, March 9th, at 12:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 8 o'clock train from 42d St.

WORRALL.—On Monday, March 7th, Lawrence Worrall, at his residence, 11 West 83d St.

Funeral at All Saints' Church, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., at 1 o'clock Wednesday, 9th inst.

[illegible]

SING SING, N. Y., March 7.—[illegible] Braun, the convict who killed his wife, Katherine, in the State Prison at Sing Sing Saturday afternoon, made a religious confession to-day to Father St. John of St. Augustine's Church, in that village. The inquest was held in the afternoon by Coroner Miles of Yonkers, in the Warden's office. District Attorney George Andrews assisted in the examination of witnesses.

The examination brought out no new facts. Braun did not seem moved during the testimony of the witnesses, and when called upon to testify, refused to make a statement. Drs. Irvine and Sheehan, who performed the autopsy, said that death followed instantaneously upon the severing of the jugular vein. The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the testimony.

Mrs. Braun's body was taken to New York late in the afternoon. It will be buried to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, the funeral being at St. Joseph's Church, in Eighty-seventh Street, near First Avenue.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 7.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ALBERT, Anna, 2,242 1st Av.	20	6
BLUMGARDT, Sophie, 318 E. 86th.	47	6
BARTH, Julius, 402 E. 72d St.	38	6
BOLDEN, Edna R., 221 W. 61st St.	1	6
BARTON, Edward A., 212 E. 97th St.	33	5
BROWN, Arthur T., 339 W. 50th St.	70	5
BABCOCK, Emma L., 559 E. 139th St.	50	5
BERWALDT, Theodore, 787 Elton Av.	65	4
BOUND, Helen W., 101 Park Av.	48	5
CUNNINGHAM, Mary, 303 E. 86th.	15	6
COLEMAN, James, 263 W. 27th St.	26	6
CRAVIN, Julia, 338 E. 39th St.	2	5
CHAMPLIN, C. F., 53 Cauldwell Av.	58	5
CARLSON, Charles, 110 Wall St.	29	5
CARTER, Hannah, 68 W. 48th St.	24	4
CREIGHTON, Ann, Almshouse.	70	6
COWAN, Michael, 162 E. 106th St.	63	6
DE VEAN, J. Z., 132 W. 98th St.	66	6
DEEM, George, Manh. State Hosp.	76	4
DUNPHY, Richard, 53 E. 87th St.	52	6
DIFFLEY, Thomas, City Hospital.	78	5
DIACK, C. L., 729 Amsterdam Av.	33	5
EWALD, Katharine, 406 W. 51st St.	64	4
EICKHOFF, A. A., Callicoon, N. Y.	35	4
ELSOFFER, Gussie, 54 E. 116th St.	1	5
ECKHARD, Frederick, Riverdale Av.	44	4
ELLIS, William, 194 Park Row.	42	4
FIDANZA, Charles, Jerome Av.	2	4
FOLEY, Hugh J., Riverdale.	38	5
FRANZ, Charles, 166 6th Av.	58	5
FREY, Louis, 86 2d St.	49	6
FOY, Michael B., 1,827 Madison Av.	47	5
HOBARTH, Frederick, 3,521 3d Av.	1	5
HARKINS, Edith, Riverside Hosp.	3	5
HICKEY, John, 590 Broome St.	38	5
HART, Louis, 41 Bowery.	41	5
HOYNE, Nellie, 510 E. 120th St.	1	6
HOLLAND, Sarah A., 237 W. 127th.	56	6
KIEBAUM, Sophia, Wakefield.	63	5
KRESS, Margaret, 324 E. 84th St.	71	6
LEONARD, Rebecca, 59 Laight St.	80	5
LEONARDO, Tomasso, 32 Oak St.	1	5
LENAHAN, Alice, 1,927 2d Av.	48	5
LEDERMAN, Henrietta, 1,421 Lexington Av.	48	5
LORELLO, Camello, 208 Eldridge St.	1	6
McGUIRE, James, 344 W. 45th St.	54	6
McADAM, Patrick, 610 W. 37th St.	36	6
McCLOSKEY, Maria, 128 E. 19th St.	49	5
McKENNA, M. J., 13 Thompkins St.	37	6
MURRAY, Teresa, 631 W. 144th St.	52	5
MITCHELL, Indiana H., 334 W. 37th.	33	5
MEYERS, Theo., St. Joseph's Hosp.	33	4
MUSANTE, Louis, St. Joseph's Hosp.	35	4
MULHOLLAND, E., 893 Elton Av.	3	4
MAHONEY, Wm., St. Joseph's Hosp.	52	4
MITCHELL, Thomas, 1,993 2d Av.	15	5
NELSON, Maggie, 171 Spring St.	27	6
O'BRIEN, Rosina, 141 Henry St.	39	5
O'REILLY, James, 352 Madison St.	56	5
OAKLEY, Gilbert B., Wakefield.	1	5
OLSEN, Charles, Bellevue Hospital.	36	5
O'KEEFE, Alice A., 415 E. 119th St.	1	5
PENDERGAST, Charles, 65 W. 96th.	69	5
POILZZA, Andrea, William's Bridge.	52	5
PATTERSON, Eliz., 775 Tinton Av.	1	5
PEPPER, Sarah, 1,487 Amsterdam Av.	4	7
PIZZO, Sabina, 415 E. 112th St.	31	7
QUINN, Thomas, Almshouse.	39	5
REID, Agnes V., 210 E. 62d St.	21	6
REISS, Herman, 70 1st Av.	2	5
RAPISARDI, Giardo, 50 Oliver St.	1	5
REICHSTADT, Franz A., 358 W. 38th.	68	6
RANDOLPH, Annie F., 12 E. 58th St.	70	6
SHANNAHAN, Margaret, 2,307 2d Av.	42	4
SHORTELL, Mary, 404 W. 37th St.	62	4
SMITH, Francis, 528 W. 47th St.	1	5
SPITTLER, Frank A., 726 E. 146th.	1	5
SLOUIM, Bessie, 2,499 3d Av.	3	5
SHAW, William M., 49 Jane St.	62	4
SMITH, Eliza J., 216 E. 113th St.	57	6
SCHWAB, Herman C., 34 E. 37th St.	45	6
TORPY, Mary, 534 E. 73d St.	51	6
TORRE, Elena, 113 Sullivan St.	1	6
TEMPLETON, Jane, 595 10th Av.	37	6
TICHY, Annie, 967 Union Av.	24	4
TIMON, Thomas, 1,170 Stebbins Av.	33	6
WASSERMAN, Ida, 8 Pitt St.	6	6
WALLACE, Annie, 459 W. 49th St.	36	6
WEBER, Walter, 612 E. 161st St.	1	5
WORRALL, Lawrence, 13 W. 83d St.	60	7
ZEINER, Louis, 23 E. 99th St.	25	5

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ASTON, Fred, Kings County Hospital.	30	4
BACON, Anne E., 578 Union St.	52	5
BLACKMER, Nellie R., 155 Richards.	15	6
BARRETT, Annie, K. C. Almshouse.	1	5
BAUER, Elizabeth, 79 Irving Place.	76	6
BISSEGGER, Edgar R., 481 Kosciusco	1	6
BUTSCH, Jacob, Kings County Hosp.	28	5
BARR, Ida B., 5 Randolph St.	3	5
BURGERMEISTER, Martha, 17 Fayette St.	32	5
CUPPER, Arthur, 345 Shepherd Av.	3	6
COMERFORD, Nellie E., 73 Rodney.	26	6
CRELLEINA, Mamie, 189 Freeman St.	34	5
COSTA, Domenico, 75 Berry St.	1	5
CRONEMEYER, Lillian, 738 Union St.	1	6
CARLEO, Vincenzo, St. Cath. Hos.	18	3
COYNE, Jennie, 26 Rockaway Av.	5	6
DELAPIRRE, Bartholomew, 204 4th Av.	40	6
ENSMENGER, Abraham, 13 Schaffer.	64	5
EAGAN, Eliza, 456 Flushing Av.	60	4
FERRY, James, 216 46th St.	26	6
FITZPATRICK, Thomas, 143 N. 7th.	47	4
FEINBERG, Hirsh, L. I. State Hosp.	73	6
GEISLER, Michael, 262 Himrod St.	5	6
HAKANSON, Elin, 189 Flatbush Av.	47	6
HAGEL, Harriet, 1,212 3d Av.	1	6
KENNY, Matilda, 36 Madison St.	18	5
LUB, Anna M., 317 Palmetto St.	87	7
LOMBARDI, Mary, 67 Graham Av.	1	6
MARSHALL, John H., 117 Hancock.	64	5
MORGAN, Emelia, 53 3d St.	54	6
MURPHY, Mary A., 115 Spencer St.	2	5
MEYER, Elbe D., 720 Grand St.	33	5
MOORE, Percy, 116 Waverly Av.	3	6
MENAGH, Bridget, 96 2d St.	51	4
MARTIN, Patrick, 359 Flushing Av.	37	4
MURPHY, Edward, 723 Douglas St.	26	6
McGOWAN, George C., 483 Dean St.	26	5
McCALMOUNT, Carrie, 247 Plymouth.	12	6
McGUIRE, Mary, 129 Pearl St.	1	6
NILSEN, Christian, 5 President St.	70	7
NELSON, Charles, 183 Greene St.	1	7
O'BRIEN, Maria, 279 Clinton St.	1	6
PERSCH, Charles, 435 Knickerbocker Av.	44	4
PHILLIPS, Edgar, 1,378 Bushwick Av.	44	5
PHEIFFER, Jane, 672 Grand St.	2	7
POWER, Michael, 304 5th St.	53	[illegible]
PASTEDENBACKER, Susanna, 415 Evergreen Av.	56	5
SCHNEIDER, Kunigunda, 57 Hamburg Av.	69	6
SAYRE, Blanche E., 379 Greene Av.	73	5
SCHMIDT, Helen T., 214 Grand Av.	4	7
SCHNEIDER, Henry, 3 Stewart St.	45	5
SERVEN, Isaac, 77th St. and 2d Av.	77	5
SUNDBERG, Hilda, 294 Pacific St.	29	6
SCHOENIG, John L., 393 Sutter Av.	1	6
SHEA, Mamie, 267 Pacific St.	10	6
THOMPSON, Anna, 388 10th St.	42	6
TONLISON, Jennie C., 235 Elton St.	5	6
VOLMER, Harry, 345 Smith St.	28	5
WALSH, Thomas, 377 Baltic St.	27	5
ZIRN, Jacob, St. Cath. Hosp.	46	7

SPECIAL NOTICES.

At the American Art Galleries.
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
ABSOLUTE PUBLIC SALE.
FREE VIEW DAY AND EVENING,
9 TO 6 AND 8 TO 10.
OVER THREE HUNDRED
AMERICAN PAINTINGS,
Water Colors and Pastels,
BELONGING TO
PINCUS CHOCK.
Dates of Sale } EVENINGS OF To-morrow, (Wednesday,) Thursday, and Friday, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THOMAS E. KIRBY will conduct the sale.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers.
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES.
366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.
SALES THIS (TUESDAY) & WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.
BEAUTIFUL
OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN
POTTERY AND CURIOS
COLLECTED BY
TA-KEE,
the Compradore of Shanghai, China.
A REMARKABLE GATHERING OF ARTISTIC ANTIQUITIES, RICH IN SINGLE COLOR PORCELAINS, LUSTRELESS OLD POTTERY, AND CURIOS.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.'S
EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL
WITH PEPSIN & QUININE
is the best Cod Liver Oil preparation in the world. It is the only Emulsion prescribed by the Medical Faculty. Order from your druggist.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $3,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge.
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange,
New York Cotton Exchange,
Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Kountze Brothers,
Bankers,
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York,
Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.

3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

New York and London,
February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Leland, Towle & Co
offer Tax Exempt bonds of
NEW YORK CITY
2½s. 3s. 3½s
86 Wall St., New York. 7 Congress St., Boston.

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF SHARES
OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK is prepared to receive deposits of shares of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, and to issue receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company dated February 4th, 1898.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, by Walter G. Oakman, President.
New York, February 8th, 1898.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,
N. E. Cor. Toone and Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md., March 2d, 1898.

By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that Forty Thousand Dollars will be expended in the purchase of shares of the capital stock of the CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE for cancellation, in accordance with its charter.

All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to sell stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 23d day of March, 1898, will be considered and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the Company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.
W. B. BROOKS, President.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED EXchange would like to form a connection with another to do a commission business. Address F. G., Box 138 Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market excited.

What virtually amounted to panic conditions ruled on the Stock Exchange at the start of business yesterday morning. Many stocks opened down two, three, and five points apiece. There was an average decline in conspicuous shares of two points or more. Strength was shown nowhere. War talk was the one theme.

London quotations for American securities received here before the opening of the New York market showed declines sharp enough to emphasize greatly the anxieties which at the close of last week were reflected in liquidating sales. There seemed to centre at London yesterday morning storm clouds in abundance; nervousness was not confined to possibilities involving the Cuban situation, but Russia and China were represented in a broil, with British possibilities not too cheerful, a fact reflected in a decline for consols.

⁂

Opening sales on the New York Stock Exchange put prices below any touched on the London board. The Associated Press announcement of Spain's "intimation" that Gen. Lee should be recalled from Havana was popularly construed into seriousness beyond any phase of the situation hitherto disclosed, and avalanches of long stock were thrown upon the market. In many instances opening quotations were materially apart. Sugar Trust, for example, sold at 123½ and 121 at the same time, so great was the excitement under which trading began. People's Gas of Chicago sold at the same time at 91 and at 89½, and in other parts of the market there were similar instances, reflecting the extraordinary hurry of brokers competing to see who could sell fastest and sell most.

⁂

During the first hour of business there was a much graver look to the market than showed in the panicky conditions of about ten days ago—on Thursday, Feb. 24—when of a sudden the conviction developed that the destruction of the Maine was due to the external agency of a torpedo or mine.

But yesterday's demoralization was of a sudden checked by the unexpected appearance of good news quite apart from international complications. Around 11 o'clock the report got circulation that the United States Supreme Court was finally ready to hand down its long-anticipated determination of the Nebraska maximum railway rate case, and the forecasts current did not hesitate to promise specifically that the court's decision would be unequivocally in favor of the railroads. The market's response was a sullen dullness; quotations did not rally; transactions simply lagged, prices staying practically at their lowest.

At noon the decision came, and the market's show of appreciation of what has been longed for through months and months, what has been looked forward to with superlative hopefulness, was reflected in a rise in stock market quotations of not more than one-half of 1 per cent.

Every bear trader in Wall Street chortled his glee—the long-anticipated victory for investment interests had fallen flat, had come to a public unprepared to welcome it.

⁂

In a feverish way the market continued seesawing processes till the last hour of business, when Washington dispatches announced that the Spanish "intimation"—Wall Street all day called it the Spanish "demand"—had been officially withdrawn, disavowed. Again the market rallied somewhat, but not much more than fractionally.

Wherever any tendency to strength was shown, however slight, bear manipulators exerted themselves energetically against it. Upon the bull side there was no show anywhere of concerted effort to help prices upward, or, indeed, even to maintain a show of firmness.

What strength the market showed was shown on account of its own intrinsic qualities. And its record under all the circumstances is more than ordinarily encouraging.

⁂

It is a matter of much uncertainty whether the short interest was or was not extended; there is a little probability that it could have been much diminished. In the harum-scarum proceedings of the first hour's business on 'Change there were indications that many important traders on the short side were freely covering; but before the day was over it looked as if short stocks bought in at the opening were being again resold to offset the importance of the Supreme Court decision, the disavowal of Spain's "intimation," and continuing importations of gold in large volume from Europe.

⁂

Government bonds were weak. There was a sale of $10,000 5s, coupon, at 111¾, a decline of ¾. Declines of 1½ per cent. were made in the quotations for the 4 per cents., without transactions.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. pf.	1	St. Joe & G. I. 2d pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	2
Am. Cotton Oil	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	⅞
Ann Arbor pf.	1½
A., T. & S. F.	½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	⅝
Brooklyn Uni. Gas	1½
Brunswick, 3d in. pd.	⅝
Canada Southern	1
Canadian Pacific	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	1½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1½
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	2¾
Chi. & Northwestern	1½
Chi., R. I. & P.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½
Colo. Fuel & I.	2½
Consol. Gas	2¼
Consol. Ice	⅝
Delaware & Hud.	1
Den. & Rio G. pf.	2¾
Erie	½
Erie 2d pf.	¾
Gen. Electric	⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	½
Illinois Central	¾
Laclede Gas	½
Lake E. & W. pf.	1½
Lake Shore	1
Louis. & Nash.	3⅛
Manhattan Cons.	1⅜
Met. Street Ry.	5
Michigan Cen.	3
Minn. & St. Louis	½
Minnesota Iron	½
M., K. & T.	⅝
M., K. & T. pf.	1⅝
Missouri Pacific	1
Mobile & Ohio	1
Nat'l Lead pf.	4
Nat'l Linseed Oil	½
N. J. Central	1⅝
N. Y. Central	2¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	6¼
Norf. & West. pf.	2¼
Northern Pacific	1¼
Northern Pacific pf.	2⅛
Ontario & Western	⅝
Ore. Short Line	3
Pacific Mail	1
Penn. R. R.	1⅛
Peo. Gas, Chicago	1⅛
Pullman Car	2
Reading	¾
Reading 1st pf.	1⅛
Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Rome, W. & Og.	1
St. Joe & G. I.	1
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
St. Louis S. W. pf.	1
St. Paul & Omaha	½
Southern Pacific	⅞
Southern Ry pf.	½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Third Ave.	4¾
Union Pacific Ry.	3
Union Pacific pf.	1⅛
Un. Pac., all in. pd.	1½
Un. Pac., D. & G. tr.	½
U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Wabash	⅝
Wabash pf.	⅝
West Chi. St.	1⅛
West. Union Tel.	⅝

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

A., T. & S. F. gen.	1⅛
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅛
Brook. R. T. 5s	1½
Cent. of Ga. con.	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s	2¼
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. Div.	3
Chi. & Northwest 7s, registered	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½
C., C., C. & Ind. cons.	5
Den. & R. G. 4s	1½
Erie prior lien	1½
Flint & P. M. 6s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2
Gal., H. & H. 5s	2
Ind., D. & W. 1st	2½
Kan. & Mich. 4s	2
Kan. Pac. con.	2
Laclede Gas 5s	1½
L., N., S. & N. Ala. 5s	3
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	1
L. & N. gen. 6s	2⅝
Met. Street 5s	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½
Mo. Pac. con.	2⅝
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1
N. Y., O. & W. con.	2
Norf. & West. con.	1½
Nor. Pac. 1st	1
Nor. Pac. gen. lien	1
Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1
Ore. Sh. L. inc. B.	2⅝
Reading 4s	1
Rio Gr. W. 4s	1½
St. J. & G. I. 1st	4
St. L. & I. M. 5s	2
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
St. L. S. W. 1st	1½
St. L. S. W. 2d	2
San A. & A. Pass 4s	1½
South Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Southern Ry. 5s	1
Texas Pac. 2d	1½
Union Pac. 4s	1½
Wabash 1st	1
Wheel. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
Wheel. & L. E. 1st, t. r.	1¼

There were no advances.

⁂

At the close of Stock Exchange business yesterday the market, as a rule, was not lower for conspicuous stocks than prices made on Thursday, Feb. 24, the date of the first serious break following the Maine disaster. In some notable instances prices even at the lowest yesterday were higher than on that first demoralized day, while closing figures in a majority of cases were distinctly higher. Here, in tabulated form, is the showing of the low point touched on Feb. 24, contrasted with low quotations made yesterday, and yesterday's final sales, as well:

	Low. Feb. 24.	Low. M'ch 7.	Last. M'ch 7.
Atchison pf.	26	24¾	25⅝
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	37	37	38⅝
Burlington	91½	90⅛	92
Consolidated Gas	180	178⅝	179⅝
Louisville & Nashville	50	48⅝	49⅞
Manhattan	98	98	100⅞
Met. Street Railway	132	138	141
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	34¼	33	34¼
Missouri Pacific	24	24¼	25½
New Jersey Central	89	90	91
New York Central	109½	110	111½
Northern Pacific pf.	58⅜	58⅜	59⅝
Northwestern	119¼	117⅜	119¼
Omaha	67	69½	70
People's Gas	88⅝	89	90¼
Reading	18	17⅛	17⅝
Rock Island	81½	83	84¼
St. Paul	91⅞	89¼	90⅞
Southern pf.	26⅞	26	26¼
Sugar	120¾	121	124
Tobacco	87⅜	86	90
Union Pacific	26⅞	25⅞	26¼
Western Union	86¼	84¼	86

⁂

The following table shows where prices for the most conspicuous stocks were at the close on Feb. 15, date of the Maine's destruction, compared with yesterday's prices at their lowest and at the close:

	Close Feb. 15.	Lowest M'ch 7.	Close M'ch 7.
Atchison pf.	31⅛	24¾	25⅝
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	41½	37	38⅝
Burlington	102½	90⅛	92
Consolidated Gas	193⅞	178⅝	179⅝
Louis. & Nashville	60	48⅝	49⅞
Manhattan	117¼	98	100⅞
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38⅞	33	34¼
Missouri Pacific	33⅛	24¼	25½
New Jersey Central	96⅞	90	91
New York Central	118⅞	110	111½
Northern Pacific pf.	66⅝	58⅜	59⅝
Northwestern	128⅞	117⅜	119¼
Omaha	77⅝	69½	70
People's Gas	96⅛	89	90¼
Reading	21⅝	17⅛	17⅝
Rock Island	91⅛	83	84¼
St. Paul	95⅜	89¼	90⅞
Southern pf.	32⅝	26	26¼
Sugar	138⅞	121	124
Tobacco	92	86	90
Union Pacific	34¼	25⅞	26¼
Western Union	92⅝	84¼	86

⁂

How yesterday's market agitation was reflected in fluctuations is shown in the following exhibit, representing the declines at the opening of business, losses shown at the lowest prices of the day, and the net shrinkage of the day measured by the Stock Exchange's final quotations—the table also presenting the net declines at last night's closing from the final figures made on Feb. 15, the Maine disaster day:

	Decline at Opening.	Decline at Lowest.	Decline at Close.	Decline Since F'b. 15.
Atchison pf.	2	2⅜	1⅝	6⅛
Brooklyn R. T.	1	2½	⅞	2⅞
Burlington	2⅞	3¼	1⅝	10⅜
Consol. Gas	2⅝	3	2⅛	13⅝
Illinois Central	1⅛	2¼	1⅛	6⅞
Louis. & Nash.	2¼	4⅛	3⅛	10⅛
Manhattan	3¼	4⅛	1⅛	16⅜
Met. Street	5⅛	8	5	21
M., K. & T. pf.	2	2¼	1⅝	4⅝
Mo. Pacific	1½	2¼	1	7⅝
N. J. Central	1⅛	2⅜	1⅝	5⅞
N. Y. Central	3⅜	3⅜	2¼	7⅛
Norfolk & West. pf.	3	3¼	2¼	9
Nor. Pacific pf.	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	7
Northwest	2½	2⅜	1⅛	9⅝
Omaha	1	½	⅛	7⅝
People's Gas	⅞@2⅜	2⅞	1⅝	6⅛
Reading 1st pf.	1	2	1⅛	11⅝
Rock Island	2⅜	2⅝	1⅛	7⅛
St. Paul	1⅛	2¼	1⅛	4⅛
Southern pf.	⅜	⅞	⅝	5⅝
Sugar	2⅝@5¼	5½	2⅛	14⅞
Tobacco	4⅝	4⅜	½	2
Union Pacific	2	2⅞	1⅝	8⅝
Western Union	2½	2½	⅝	6⅝

⁂

From the permanent investment standpoint the record of the security market makes a much more inspiriting showing than is impressed upon the professional traders of Wall Street and reflected in their garrulous pessimism. An observer inclined to put confidence in comments, estimates, and theories just now fashionable under the eaves of the Stock Exchange might fairly conclude that market values are already down to a panic basis, to figures not hitherto approached. Better than any argument on that score is the record presented in the following table, where yesterday's final figures are compared with prices for the corresponding date a year ago, over a score of the foremost stocks being represented—only three declines to contrast with eighteen advances:

	March 8, '97.	March 7, '98.
Atchison pf.	22½	24¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20½	37
Burlington	75½	90¼
Consolidated Gas	152	178⅝
Louisville & Nashville	47⅜	48⅝
Manhattan	84⅞	98
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	30⅛	33
Missouri Pacific	19½	24¼
New Jersey Central	92⅛	90
New York Central	98⅝	110
Northern Pacific pf.	36⅛	58⅜
Northwestern	105⅝	117⅜
Omaha	51⅝	69½
People's Gas	75⅝	89
Reading 1st pf.	49½	40
Rock Island	67	83
St. Paul	76½	89¼
Southern pf.	27½	26
Sugar	115½	121
Tobacco	74½	86
Western Union	82⅝	84¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@3 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. and upward for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $81,718,165; balances, $5,111,721; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,430,917.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2 15-16 per cent. for short and 2⅞@2 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was irregular. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¼@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84¾@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94 9-16@94⅝, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—par@15c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50@60c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were very weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison, ¼, to 11⅞. Declined—Erie first preferred, 3⅝, to 35⅝; Canadian Pacific, 3¼, to 84¼; Louisville and Nashville, 2½, to 52; New York Central, 2⅛, to 114⅛; St. Paul, 2, to 93; Erie, 1, to 12⅞; Illinois Central, ¾, to 102½, and Reading, ⅛, to 94. British consols declined 7-16, to 11½ for money, and 15-16, to 11¾, for the account.

In Paris rentes declined 22½c., to 104f. 10c. Exchange on London was 25f. 29½c. In Berlin exchange on London was 20 marks 47½ pfennigs.

THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

The new Union Pacific stock made a new low price yesterday, selling down to 17¼, a decline of over three points from Saturday's close. Union Pacific preferred was also weak, selling below 49. The stock was very largely traded in, and was kept under heavy pressure all day by room traders, who were also aggressive sellers of the Northern Pacific stocks. Of both properties, however, the respective reorganization interests were buyers.

In bearish circles it has become fashionable to show that the Pacific roads are to suffer greatly in case of war. It is pointed out that Pacific Mail's business and that of other feeders of the Pacific roads will be estopped by actual hostilities.

GOVERNMENT BONDS WEAK.

United States Government bonds were inactive yesterday, but notably weak. The 5s sold at a decline of three-quarters of 1 per cent. from Saturday's close. In the new 4s there were no transactions, but their closing quotation was 122½ to 123, against 124 to 125, the closing on Saturday.

On the European Bourses, Spanish 4s were very weak on heavy sales, selling at 57 15-32, a drop of over 2 per cent. from Saturday. This weakness affected all of the other Government securities, particularly Russian, Brazilian, and Italian. French rentes also declined. British consols were no exception, dropping nearly one-half of 1 per cent. The Chinese news was, of course, a factor in this weakness of the foreign security markets.

AS TO GOLD IMPORTS.

Engagements of gold for importation, to the amount of $2,350,000, were announced yesterday. Several of the foreign houses were concerned in the engagements. This brings up the total of imports in the present movement to $9,800,000—all of which has been taken since Feb. 25. In banking and foreign exchange circles there is much difference of opinion as to how far the gold-importing movement will go. Many conservative authorities are hesitant about making predictions, because of the unusual state of affairs. It seems to be the unanimous opinion that under ordinary circumstances the importations could not long continue, particularly as the New York money market continues easy, while at London and on Continental Bourses rates show a disposition to tighten. It is thought, however, that any slight advance in New York money rate will bring about further large withdrawals of gold from abroad.

BUYERS AND SELLERS.

Representatives of many important financial interests were conspicuous as steady buyers of stocks yesterday. Flower & Co. were large purchasers, particularly of the Western railroad shares; Housman & Co. and other representatives of Standard Oil interests bought heavily of all the active issues; brokers usually representing W. K. Vanderbilt and J. P. Morgan were also active as buyers. Boston and Philadelphia houses took round lots of stocks.

On the other side, the outside operators and their room-trading followers sold aggressively. Chicago was also a seller. London houses, in the first two hours, threw over about 40,000 shares, and this selling led to talk of probable tighter money here. London's attitude yesterday was very different from that shown on the panicky Thursday about ten days ago, when the foreign houses were large buyers in the face of the weakness. The apparent change in London sentiment yesterday gave much encouragement to the bears.

MR. MORGAN GOING TO EGYPT.

A chilly report was discussed in important circles yesterday representing that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is about to start for a recreation trip to Egypt.

TRADING NOT DISTRIBUTED.

One notable fact about yesterday's market was that 60 per cent. of the stocks dealt in had less than 1,000 shares to their credit. In view of the great excitement and the sensational news, it was not an unusually active day. Total transactions fell short of 600,000 shares. On Feb. 24, the Thursday when Wall Street had its panic, the transactions were considerably more than 700,000 shares.

SUGAR DOGGEDLY STRONG.

Sugar Trust was conspicuous yesterday chiefly by reason of the dogged strength which it showed after a disastrous opening. The stock closed on Saturday at 126⅛. At the opening yesterday it sold at 121. That figure, however, was the lowest recorded. Thereafter, although the traders pounded it vigorously and aggressively, it showed great powers of resistance, closing at 124. Covering purchases were largely responsible for this strength. Sugar Trust was by far the most active stock on the list, over 82,000 shares changing hands—a total considerably greater than that of all the other industrials together.

NORTHERN PACIFIC EARNINGS.

Northern Pacific's estimated gross earnings for the fourth week of February were made public last night. They show encouraging increases. The total gross for the week is estimated at $449,326, an increase of $163,755, or more than 57 per cent., over the corresponding week of last year.

Including this estimate, Northern Pacific earned in the month of February nearly $1,485,000, an increase of $470,000, or more than 46 per cent., over February, 1897.

THE CAUSE OF ONE RALLY.

The news from Washington that the Hawley Artillery bill had passed the House and that a bill appropriating $50,000,000 for the National defense had been introduced was hailed as a bull argument yesterday by many hitherto bearish traders, on the theory that the measures were conducive to peace rather than to war. Much covering was done by these traders after the news came, and a rally in many stocks was brought about.

KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG AND GULF.

Jocular Wall Street people have for some time past being poking much fun at Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf stock. Yesterday, however, amid all the smashing, the stock showed much strength. With Northwest preferred it was one of the few issues to end the day with a net advance.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

The demand for Southern lumber, especially hard woods, is good, the market is strong, and every tendency is toward higher prices, says The Chattanooga Tradesman in its weekly review. Stocks at the lumber centres are getting low. Interior movement is improving; export demand is, on the average, better, though something must be done to stiffen foreign prices, particularly on pine.

On the whole, the situation is satisfactory. Southern ironmasters would rather see an increased demand at present prices than an advance in price. Pennsylvania would prefer an increase in price. Whatever change occurs at all soon is more likely to be one that would meet the Birmingham wishes.

Somewhat increased consumption may be looked for soon, under normal conditions, but as to prices, the furnaces probably will have to be content with a firmer rather than a higher market.

Mill construction goes merrily on, but in a cool-headed, conservative way that promises much for the future. Cotton mill men, who are new to the Southern country, are moving slowly and making no mistakes.

Movements in cotton are very heavy. The Southern mills show greatly increased takings over last year.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Favorable decision to railways by Supreme Court in Nebraska maximum freight rate case.

Application to Stock Exchange by Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis and Omaha to list new consolidated mortgage bonds.

Meeting to-day of Joint Passenger Committee of the trunk lines, to consider Klondike passenger rate war.

Dismissal by Supreme Court of suit to restrain Union Pacific Reorganization Committee from issuing more than $75,000,000 first mortgage bonds.

Application to London Stock Exchange to list new Union Pacific bonds and preferred stock.

Opening of lake navigation from Cleveland.

Beginning of business by Produce Exchange Trust Company.

Increase of 31,000 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago, as compared with previous week, and increase of 62,000 tons, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Arrival of $700,000 in gold. Announcement of several new engagements of gold in Europe for shipment to this city.

Decrease of $315,475 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside security market yesterday the only feature was the decline in Standard Oil, which closed about 12 points below the final figures of Saturday. The balance of the stocks on the outside list were dull, without pressure.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	201	203
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	82	83
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108¾	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	182	184
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	59	61
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	29½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¼	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102½	103½
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103¾	104½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	43	48
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	37	38
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	21½	22½
Malt preferred	72½	73½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com.	23	24
National Biscuit pref.	80	81
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	360	362
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6¼	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	163	165
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1⅜
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in February showed increases:

Chicago and West Michigan	$7,878
Clev., Cin., Chicago and St. Louis	11,905
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	5,354
Evansville and Indianapolis	883
Evansville and Terre Haute	4,133
Flint and Pere Marquette	4,799
Kanawha and Michigan	6,782
Louisville and Nashville	85,348
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	17,022
Mexican National	9,279
Rio Grande Southern	2,653

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 54@55. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25 3-16d per ounce. Commercial price of bar silver, 54⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44⅜c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 354,044.42 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .41, 200 shares Brunswick at .10, 200 shares Consolidated California and Virginia at .85, 500 shares Mollie Gibson at .20 seller 3, 1,000 shares Mount Rosa at .13, 200 shares Portland at .77, 100 shares Potosi at .22, 500 shares Yellow Jacket at .24.

On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of American Flag sold at .17, 16,000 shares Gold Magnet at .004@.004¾, 3,000 shares Pilgrim at .004½, 200 shares Rocky Mountain at .10, 300 shares Yukon at .11¼ buyer 30, 3,000 shares Alamo at .02¼, 1,200 shares Anaconda at .34⅝@.35@.33, 1,500 shares Anchoria Leland at .96@.93½, 4,000 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10¼@.10⅛, 4,000 shares Cannon Ball at .004½, 1,300 shares Elkton at .83½@.84@.83¾, 900 shares Golden Fleece at .45@.43 seller .30, 2,400 shares Isabella at .23, 9,000 shares Jefferson at .05@.05¼@.05, 35,500 shares Justine at .04¼@.06 buyer 30@.04@.04¼, 1,300 shares Lillie at .74½, 1,700 shares Mollie Gibson at .21¼, 2,000 shares Mount Rosa at .12½, 1,000 shares Old Gold at .005, 1,700 shares Portland at .76½@.76¾@.76¼, 77,000 shares Sentinel at .006½@.008 buyer 30@.007¼, 4,000 shares Union at .12½@.13, 3,000 shares Work at .02¾.

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The closing quotations for mining stocks compare as follows with those of Saturday:

Stock Exchange.

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.70	1.00	.70	1.00
Alta	.12	.18	.12	.18
Belcher	.20	.25	.20	.25
Best & Belcher	.30	.33	.30	.33
Breece	.35	.45	.35	.45
Brunswick	.10	.14	.10	.14
Chollar	.30	..	.30	..
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	.04	.03	.04
Con. California & Va.	.80	.95	.80	.95
Crown Point	.12	.18	.12	.18
Deadwood	..	1.10	..	1.10
El Cristo	..	.06	..	.06
Enterprise Mining Co.	.15	..	.15	..
Father De Smet	.16	.22	.16	.22
Gould & Curry	.15	.28	.15	.28
Hale & Norcross	1.25	..	1.25	..
Horn Silver	1.30	1.45	1.30	1.45
Iron Silver	.40	.50	.40	.50
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.17	.22	.17	.22
La Crosse	.12	..	.12	..
Leadville	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.14	..
Mexican	.30	..	.30	..
Ophir	.40	..	.40	..
Phoenix Gold	.07	.08	.07	.08
Potosi	.15	..	.15	..
Plymouth Consolidated	.08	..	.08	..
Savage	.20	.28	.20	.28
Sierra Nevada	.85	..	.85	..
Standard	1.65	1.75	1.65	1.75
Union Consolidated	.25	..	.25	..
Utah	.08	..	.08	..
Yellow Jacket	.20	.29	.20	.29

Consolidated Exchange.

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.
Alice	.80	1.10	..	..
Belcher	..	..	.20	..
Best & Belcher	.30	..	.30	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Consolidated	.10	.12	.10	..
Belmont	.10	..	..	..
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	.30	..	.25	..
Crown Point	.15	..	..	..
Chrysolite	..	..	.09	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	..	.70	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	..	..	.03	..
Crescent	.05	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.08	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.90	1.60	..	..
Eureka Consolidated	..	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.15	..
Hale & Norcross	1.30	..	1.30	..
Horn Silver	1.25	..	1.25	..
Iron Silver	.41	..	.41	..
Kingston & Pemb.	.21	..	..	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.16	.20
Leadville Con.	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.15	..	.15	..
Moulton	.15	..	.20	..
Ophir	.40	..	.40	..
Occidental	1.25	..	1.35	..
Plymouth	.08	..	.08	..
Phoenix, Arizona	.15	..	.15	..
Potosi	..	..	.20	..
Savage	.20	..	.20	..
Sierra Nevada	.90	..	.90	..
Standard Con.	1.65	1.85	1.55	..
Small Hopes	.80	1.00	.90	..
Union Consolidated	.30	..	.30	..
Utah	.05	..	..	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.20	..	.20	..
Argentum Juanita	.18	..	.18	..
Alamo	.02	..	.02	..
Anaconda	.37	..	.35	..
Cripple Creek Cons.	.10	..	.10	..
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	..	.03	..
Gold & Globe	.02	..	..	..
Golden Fleece	.40	..	.40	..
Gold Coin	.22	..	.23	..
Isabella	.20	.25	.23	..
Mollie Gibson	.20	..	.20	..
Mount Rosa	.11	..	.11	..
Pharmacist	.05	..	.05	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.11	..	.10	..
Work	.03	..	.02	..

Mining Exchange.

LISTED STOCKS.

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
American Flag	..	..	..	.17
Annetta	..	.40	..	.40
Gold Magnet	.004	.005	.004¾	.01
Japan	2.50	5.00	2.50	5.00
Miami	..	.39	..	.39
Pilgrim	.004	.004½	.004¼	.005½
Rocky Mountain	.05	.10½	.09	.10½
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Waldorf	.07½	.08	..	.08
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

UNLISTED STOCKS.

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alamo	.02	.03	.02	.02¾
Anaconda	.33	.42	.32⅝	.35
Anchoria, Leland	..	..	.93½	1.00
Cripple Creek Con.	.11	.12	.10½	.11¼
Cannon Ball	.004½	.005	.004¼	.004½
Elkton	.83	.85	.83	.85
Garfield Gr.	.05½	.06	.06½	..
Isabella	.24	.24½	.22½	.23¼
Jefferson	.03	.04	.05	.07
Justine	.04	.04½	.03⅞	.04¼
Lillie	.74⅝	..	.74½	.77
Mollie Gibson	.20	.21	.20½	.28
Mt. Rosa	.12½	.13	..	..
Old Gold	.005	.01¼	.004½	.005½
Portland	.75	.76	.76	.78
Sentinel	.006	.006½	.007	.007¼
Tamarack	..	..	.005	.006
Union	.12	..	.12½	.13
Work M. & M. Co.	.02⅝	.03	.02½	.03¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$224,864,297
Gold reserve	168,577,237
Net silver	13,344,500
United States notes in the Treasury	38,736,120
Treasury notes of 1890	5,499,569
Total receipts this day	1,517,065
Total receipts this month	7,840,518
Total receipts this year	282,398,481
Total expenditures this day	1,329,000
Total expenditures this month	8,758,000
Total expenditures this year	280,245,825
Deposits in National banks	82,810,657
National bank notes received for redemption	253,329
Government receipts from customs	500,914
Internal revenue	980,611
Miscellaneous	85,588

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Fourteenth Street Bank yesterday began clearing through the Mercantile National Bank, instead of the New York National Exchange Bank.

Checks for the interest due March 12 on the Guaranty Trust Company's certificates of deposit for non-preferred bonds of the Quincy, Omaha, and Kansas City Railway Company will be mailed on that date to holders at closing of books, March 8.

FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

New York, February 21st, 1898.

The following numbers of bonds of the

Western Union Telegraph Company

of one thousand dollars each, issued under Indenture of Trust to the Union Trust Company of New York as Trustee, dated July 1st, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1st, 1898, until and including July 31st, 1898, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, viz.:—

REGISTERED BONDS.

699	1820	2786	2787
2825	2897	3565	3725
4029	4033	4040	4096
4110	4152	4593	4612
4793	5486	5600	5925
6068			

COUPON BONDS.

172	173	174	178
179	181	766	1091
1199	1200	1385	1619
1822	1823	1826	2158
2723	2915	3665	

Interest on the bonds presented for payment ceases May 1st, 1898; bonds not presented prior to August 1st, 1898, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. E. THAYER ROBB, Asst. Treasurer.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of the Brooklyn Trust Co., Executor of the estate of Mary F. Raymond, Dec'd.)
$50,000 Milwaukee & Northern R. R. 1st Consol. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds, 1913.
$20,000 Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Consld. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds, 1939.
$1,000 Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1920.
$31,000 Chic. & Northwestern R'way, 25-year Deb. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$25,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Extn. & Coll. 5 p. c. Bds., 1934.
(By order of Executors.)
$1,000 Rio Grande & West. R. R. 1st Trust Mtge. 4s, 1939.
$6,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R.R. 1st Mtge. Extn. & Coll. 5s, 1934.
$2,000 Erie R. R. Co. Genl. Lien 3-4 p. c. Bds., 1996.
$4,000 Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. R. R. 1st Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$5,000 Mobile & Ohio R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$1,000 Chic., St. Louis & Pitts. R. R. 5 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bd., 1932.
$4,000 Ches. & Ohio R. R. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$2,000 Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. 5 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1939.
$3,000 Wilkesbarre & Eastern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$1,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., 1937.
$5,500 West Shore R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 2361.
30 shs. First National Bank, N. Y.
(By Order of Trustee.)
20 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
8 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co. and $57.15 scrip.
$85.72 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. Bond scrip.
$1,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1945.
$1,000 Equitable Securities Co. 4-5 p. c. Debenture Bds., 1904.
$30 Equitable Securities Co. 4-5 p. c. Debenture scrip.
20 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. Pref.
5 shs. Yellow Pine Co. Pref.
5 shs. Yellow Pine Co. common.
10 shs. Empire Mills Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
225 shs. Johnston Building Co. prefd. (Hypd.)
10 shs. Aetna Insurance Co. of Hartford.
85 shs. Laflin & Rand Powder Co.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
7 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
5 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
10 shs. Market & Fulton Bank.
20 shs. State Trust Co.
100 shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Ave. R. R.
$2,000 Penn. Cordage Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1916, Feby, 1898 coups.
$3,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c., (Wheeling Div.,) 1928.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, (Hypd.)
20 shs. Cochran Oler Ice Co. of Baltimore.
50 shs. A. Edmund Hildrick Co., 1st pfd.
$2,000 Richmond R'way & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
92 shs. American District Telegraph Co. (Hypd.)
19 shs. B'klyn Academy of Music, (with tickets.) Hypd.
10 shs. Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
100 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
15 shs. American Horse Exchange, Ltd.
$10,000 Steinway R'way Co. 1st 6 p. c. Gold Bds.
5 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Co.
40 shs. Chatham National Bank.
8 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
50 shs. Chatham National Bank.
6 shs. American Horse Exchange, Ltd.
64 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
20 shs. N. J. Savings & Loan Asso. of Jersey City.
15 shs. Bank of America.
5 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
TUESDAY, March 8, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares Cheshire Lime Co., $100 each, (hyp'd.)
20 shares Home Insurance Co., $100 each.
10 shares Chicago and Alton R. R. Co. common, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, March 1, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF

$2,600,000 St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Co.

Second Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing May 1st, 1898,
AND

$2,109,000 Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.

Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will, until April 1, purchase the above-described Bonds

on a 3% Basis

Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1898.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Friday, April 1, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1898. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1898, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

The Mercantile Trust Company,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of the George W. Lederer Company will be held at the office of the company on the 23d day of March, 1898, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing three directors for the ensuing year, and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open until 6 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from March 13, 1898, to March 24, 1898.

New York, March 8, 1898.
GEORGE W. LEDERER,
GEORGE B. McLELLAN,
JOSEPH V. JORDAN,
Directors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ADjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Company will be held on THURSDAY, March 10, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. By order of the Stockholders' Meeting.
FREDERICK F. THOMPSON, Chairman.
THOMAS B. ATKINS, Secretary.
Dated New York, February 21st, 1898.

NEW YORK, March 7th, 1898.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held Wednesday, March 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York.
J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OLD Marion Street Maternity Hospital will be held on Thursday, March 10th, 1898, at No. 130 [illegible] Av., New York City, at 5 P. M.
J. F. J. ROBISON, Secretary.
New York, March 1, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Ry. Co.
On March 12, 1898, cheques for interest due on that date on the Guaranty Trust Co.'s certificates of deposit for non-preferred bonds of the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Ry. Co., will be mailed to the holders of record at closing of books March 8. Books for transfer of certificates will reopen on March 14. GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Adams Express	100	100	100	100	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	American Cotton Oil	16½	17	16¼	17	—2
[illegible]	[illegible]	167	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	70	70½	70	70	—1
[illegible]	[illegible]	240	American Spirits Mfg.	7¼	7⅞	7¼	7½	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	33,211	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	123½	124⅝	121	124	—¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	585	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111	111	110¼	110½	—2⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	80	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	90	90	89⅞	89⅞	—1½
[illegible]	[illegible]	11,225	American Tobacco	88	90¼	86	90	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	20	American Tobacco pf.	114⅛	114⅝	114¼	114⅝	—⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Ann Arbor pf.	35	35	34½	34½	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,460	At., T. & S. F.	11	11	10⅝	11	—1½
[illegible]	[illegible]	10,970	At., T. & S. F. pf.	25	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	—½
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,650	Baltimore & Ohio	17	17	15¾	16¾	—1½
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,640	Bay State Gas	3	3	2⅞	3	—1¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	14,859	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	38¾	38¾	37	38⅝	—¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	440	Brooklyn Union Gas	115½	115½	114⅝	114⅝	—⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd.	5½	5½	5	5	—1⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	50	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27½	—⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,575	Canada Southern	47	47	46½	47	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,050	Canadian Pacific	82½	83¼	82⅜	83¼	—1¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,275	Chesapeake & Ohio	18¼	19	17⅝	18⅞	—1¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	55,995	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	91	92½	90½	92	—1⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	160	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	107	107	107	107	—1⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,645	Chi. Gr. West	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10¼	—1½
[illegible]	[illegible]	800	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8	8	7⅞	7¾	—½
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	26	26	25	25	—⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	63,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	90½	91	89¾	90⅝	—3
[illegible]	[illegible]	862	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145½	145½	145½	145½	—½
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,755	Chi. & Northw.	118	119½	117⅞	119½	—2⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	175	175	175	175	—1¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	18,865	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	83	84¼	83	84¼	+1
[illegible]	[illegible]	406	Chi. Term. Trans.	8½	8½	8⅛	8⅜	—1½
[illegible]	[illegible]	655	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28½	28½	28	28	—1¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,620	C., C., C. & St. L.	29⅞	29⅞	28⅝	29	—1⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	25	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	—⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	18¼	18⅜	18	18⅜	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	19½	19½	17⅞	17⅞	—⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	700	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—2¼
179	180	2,960	Consolidated Gas	179	180	178⅞	179⅝	....
[illegible]	30	800	Consolidated Ice	30	30	30	30	—2⅛
[illegible]	90	100	Consolidated Ice pf.	87	87	87	87	—½
[illegible]	110	858	Delaware & Hudson	108½	109	108½	109	....
[illegible]	44	1,490	Denver & R. G. pf.	44	44	43	43⅞	—1
[illegible]	12⅝	850	Erie	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12⅞	—3¼
[illegible]	35¼	2,210	Erie 1st pf.	35	35¾	34⅝	34⅞	—½
17	18	200	Erie 2d pf.	17¾	17¾	17	17	—1⅝
[illegible]	31½	2,830	General Electric	31	31½	30¼	31¼	—⅞
29	30	860	Hawaiian Sugar	28¼	29½	28⅞	29¼	—½
45	48	10	Homestake	47	47	47	47	....
99	99½	2,859	Illinois Central	98	99	98	99	—1¼
47	51	25	Illinois Steel Co.	45½	45½	45½	45½	....
7⅝	8	200	Iowa Central	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
20¾	21¼	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	21	21½	21	21½	+¼
40⅞	41½	695	Laclede Gas	40⅞	40⅞	40¼	40½	—1⅝
14	15½	400	Lake Erie & Western	14	14	14	14	....
68	70½	100	L. E. & West. pf.	68	68	68	68	—1⅝
189	190	149	Lake Shore	190	190	190	190	—1½
49⅝	50	18,470	Louisville & Nashville	50½	51	48⅞	49⅞	—3½
100⅝	100⅞	27,868	Manhattan Con.	99	101	98	100⅝	—1⅜
141	142	14,655	Metropolitan St. Ry.	141	141	138	141	—5
104	104½	602	Michigan Central	105	105	103½	104	—3
26¼	27	400	Minn. & St. L.	26⅝	26½	26	26½	—½
85	88	68	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	....
59½	60	100	Minnesota Iron	60	60	60	60	—½
10½	11	725	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	—⅝
34	34½	4,470	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33½	34½	33	34½	—1⅜
25¼	25½	6,425	Missouri Pacific	25	25½	24¼	25½	—1
26	27½	140	Mobile & Ohio	27	27	27	27	—1
30¾	31	1,280	National Lead Co.	29½	31	29¼	31	....
102	103	649	National Lead Co. pf.	103½	103¼	102½	102½	—4
15	17	100	National Linseed Oil	16½	16½	16½	16½	—½
91	91½	5,230	New Jersey Central	91	92	90	91	—1⅝
111⅛	111½	21,440	New York Central	110	111⅛	110	111¼	—2¾
183	185½	58	N. Y., N. H. & H.	187½	187½	186¼	186⅞	....
31	33	500	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	—3
28½	30	500	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	28	28¼	28	28¼	—6¼
13⅝	14	106	Norfolk & West	13½	14	13⅞	14	....
45	45½	7,725	Norfolk & West. pf.	44½	45⅝	44¼	45¼	—2¼
5½	5⅝	2,810	North American	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	+½
21½	21⅝	14,754	Northern Pacific	20⅝	21½	20⅝	21⅜	—1⅞
59⅛	59½	86,192	Northern Pacific pf.	60	60⅝	58⅞	59⅞	—2½
14⅝	14¾	8,540	Ontario & Western	15	15	14½	14⅞	—⅝
28½	30	400	Oregon Short Line	27	27	27	27	—3
24⅞	25	2,582	Pacific Mail	26	26	24⅝	25¼	—1
114	114½	1,425	Pennsylvania R. R.	115	115	114	114¼	—1⅝
90⅝	90⅞	21,757	People's Gas, Chicago	91	91	89	90½	—1⅝
43	44	10	P., C., C. & St. L.	43¼	43¾	43⅛	43¾	....
175	176	475	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	175	175	174½	175	—2
17⅝	18	8,295	Reading	17⅞	19	17½	17¾	—¾
40⅛	40¾	10,060	Reading 1st pf.	41	41	40	40⅞	—1⅞
21½	22	788	Reading 2d pf.	21½	21½	21½	21⅛	—⅞
120	122	100	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	121½	121½	121½	121½	—½
5¼	6	200	St. J. & G. I.	5½	5½	5½	5½	—⅞
47½	49	410	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	46½	48	46½	48	....
16	16¾	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	+¾
6⅝	6⅞	50	St. L. & S. F.	6½	6½	6½	6½	....
55½	56	435	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55⅛	55⅛	55	55⅛	—⅞
24⅞	25	825	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	24½	25	24½	25	—⅛
9	9½	530	St. Louis Southw. pf.	8⅝	9¼	8¼	9¼	—1
70½	72	1,525	St. Paul & Omaha	70	70	69½	70	—½
16	17	500	Southern Pacific	17	17	17	17	—½
7⅞	8	1,570	Southern Railway	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	—¼
26⅝	27	4,944	Southern Railway pf.	27	27	26	26⅝	—⅞
3⅝	4	620	Standard R. & T.	3¼	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—⅝
19⅝	20	2,420	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19½	20	19½	19⅝	—½
9⅝	10	2,620	Texas Pacific	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	—⅝
179	180	525	Third Avenue	175	180	175	179⅝	—4¾
18	18¼	1,718	Union Pacific Ry.	17¼	18⅛	17¼	17¾	—3
50	50⅛	84,282	Union Pacific pf.	49	50½	48⅞	50	—1⅝
26	26¼	12,210	U. P., all in. pd.	26	27	25⅞	26¼	—1⅞
8	8¼	4,720	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8¼	8⅝	8	8	—½
6¼	7	200	United States Leather	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	....
60½	61	2,174	U. S. Leather pf.	60⅛	60½	59⅞	60½	—½
16½	17	310	United States Rubber	16½	17	16½	17	....
65½	66	250	U. S. Rubber pf.	65½	65½	65½	65¼	—1½
6⅛	6⅝	180	Wabash	6½	6½	6½	6¼	—½
15	15¼	2,420	Wabash pf.	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	—⅝
115	120	18	Wells-Fargo Express	115	115	115	115	....
..	..	400	West Chicago Street	96⅝	96⅝	95⅞	95¾	—1½
86	86⅝	5,834	Western Union Tel.	85	86½	84½	86	—¾
2¼	2½	120	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼	—¼
9¾	11	860	W. & L.E. pf., $1 as. pd.	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛	....
		596,514	Sales					

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	
4s, r., 1907	109½	110½
4s, c., 1907	111	112
4s, r., 1925	122¼	123¼
4s, c., 1925	122¼	123¼
5s, r., 1904	111	112
5s, c., 1904	111	112
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898, ex int.	100	—
Cherokee 4s, 1899, ex int.	100	—
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	118	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23
Am. Express	123	128
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	17½	19½
Ann Arbor	12½	13
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	6½
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	64
Capital Traction	..	75
Central Pacific	10	12¼
Chi. & Alton	155	160
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	54	58
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	..	33⅞
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24⅞
Clev., L. & W. pf.	45	49
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. F. & I. pf.	—	78
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5	6

	Bid.	Ask'd.
C., H. V. & T. pf.	18	25
Com. Cable	160	..
Consol. Coal	41	..
Del., L. & W.	150	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	11	14½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	2	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	4¾	6½
Eighth Avenue	325	..
Ev. & T. H.	18	20
Ev. & T. H. pf.	36	40
Ft. W. & R. G.	14	16
Gt. Nor. pf.	153	158
Green Bay & W.	30	40
H. B. Claflin	92	97
Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25
Iowa Central pf.	28	29
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	14	16½
Keokuk & West.	32	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	85	90
Long Island	40	50
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Md. Coal pf.	40	52
Mexican Central	5¾	6¼
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	52½	55
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	7	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	17	..
Morris & Essex	171	173
National Starch	5	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	70

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	30
New Cent. C.	7	8
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	73
N. Y., S. & W.	11	13
Norfolk So.	62	66
Nor. & West.	11⅝	14
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	3	4½
Oregon Imp., 5th in. paid	25	27
Ore. R. & N.	45	50
Ore. R. & N. pf.	67	70
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅞	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3	7
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	67	..
P., Ft. W. & C.	169	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Quicksilver	1¼	2
Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
St. L. S. W.	4	4½
St. P. & Duluth	20	25
St. P. & D. pf.	80	86
St. P., M. & M.	130	138
St. P. & O. pf.	150	160
Sil. bullion certfs.	54	55
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	35	45
U. S. Express	40	45
West. Union Beef	7½	9
Wis. Central	1⅝	2½
Wis. Central pf.	2	6

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,464,500	$175,300	$84,800	$222,300	$160,000	$2,756,600
Clinton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colonial	100,000	565,500	7,500	59,800	249,700	....	818,400
Columbia	300,000	1,930,000	152,000	119,000	125,400	20,300	1,975,100
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,117,300	62,900	72,100	219,200	....	1,381,200
Fourteenth St.	100,000	756,400	13,500	152,000	108,000	....	945,000
Franklin	200,000	460,000	80,000	85,000	75,000	....	450,000
Gansevoort	200,000	650,400	8,300	51,000	61,100	....	501,100
Hamilton	200,000	1,155,000	52,100	65,600	152,900	4,900	1,245,900
Hide & L. Nat.	500,000	2,021,000	260,600	41,400	148,600	....	1,524,800
Home	100,000	468,800	94,600	48,200	54,200	....	550,400
Hudson River	200,000	1,079,000	41,000	80,000	196,000	9,100	1,185,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,295,500	79,600	106,800	99,900	....	1,688,600
Mutual	200,000	858,300	29,800	94,100	210,200	171,700	885,300
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	590,000	34,000	180,000	125,200	16,100	865,000
Plaza	100,000	1,188,400	14,000	64,400	271,400	42,500	1,172,800
Riverside	100,000	728,700	6,200	87,800	65,100	....	702,800
Standard Nat.	200,000	434,000	13,300	49,600	65,600	....	291,900
State	100,000	1,494,000	60,000	24,000	46,000	....	1,615,000
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,063,300	24,500	102,600	92,800	600	1,399,400
23d Ward	100,000	657,500	20,500	94,300	81,000	84,000	866,500
Union Square	200,000	2,070,100	42,400	194,700	159,800	126,400	2,824,700
Yorkville	100,000	1,151,700	87,000	74,700	95,300	106,900	1,187,600
Astor National	300,000	796,300	31,800	92,800	196,600	....	818,800
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	945,600	29,000	58,800	117,000	85,000	1,068,300
Broadway	100,000	1,270,000	30,100	113,300	55,100	....	1,321,500
Brooklyn	300,000	1,164,900	71,100	78,700	351,500	15,900	1,381,200
Eighth Ward	100,000	269,000	12,700	16,800	42,500	1,000	217,800
Fifth Avenue	100,000	462,700	28,700	20,500	61,800	35,100	488,200
Fulton	200,000	931,400	54,100	39,900	112,800	....	820,600
Kings County	150,000	581,800	9,700	39,100	101,000	....	596,400
Manuf'rs' Nat.	252,000	2,139,500	223,600	266,100	589,700	....	2,812,700
Mechanics'	500,000	2,366,600	99,200	117,100	178,600	....	2,288,100
Mech. & Traders'	100,000	859,200	51,600	39,800	69,400	22,400	838,400
Nassau National	300,000	3,521,000	211,000	151,000	683,000	57,000	2,351,000
National City	300,000	2,256,000	75,000	810,000	406,000	47,000	2,629,000
North Side	100,000	682,000	10,400	62,700	124,700	539,900	1,302,700
People's	100,000	775,700	87,800	81,200	56,000	58,400	834,200
Queens County (Long Is. City)	100,000	1,561,100	122,800	148,900	382,700	....	2,184,400
Schermerhorn	100,000	456,200	31,100	15,200	111,900	129,100	466,300
17th Ward	100,000	894,200	7,000	46,600	52,600	....	352,100
Sprague National	200,000	1,058,000	30,400	13,000	300,000	10,700	1,040,000
26th Ward	100,000	352,100	6,700	28,200	54,600	2,900	354,400
Union	100,000	250,800	6,500	13,000	32,900	32,000	197,500
Wallabout	100,000	481,900	11,800	81,200	68,600	2,400	465,300
Other Cities:							
First Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,664,200	127,000	223,600	417,500	509,700	4,115,200
Hud. Co. Na., J. C.	250,000	1,808,900	94,200	61,700	235,800	559,800	2,198,100
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,474,600	56,300	56,100	485,500	....	1,473,200
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	766,600	20,960	62,200	286,100	....	959,500
1st Nat., Hoboken	110,000	1,498,300	93,300	27,200	128,700	195,300	1,469,200
2d Nat., Hoboken	125,000	691,400	46,950	50,600	71,800	250,500	759,800
Staten Island	25,000	387,700	14,400	13,400	78,200	129,700	449,700
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	546,700	16,500	21,500	65,400	500	502,500
Total	$9,212,000	$53,683,300	$3,086,100	$3,952,100	$6,322,200	$2,426,200	$64,207,700

*As per official reports—Fifteen National Banks, Dec. 15, 1897; thirty-seven State banks, Dec. 14. [illegible] decrease, reserve.

[illegible]

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
1,000..........108¾
5,000..........108½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
28,000..........83½
At T & S F gen 4s
40,000..........89
25,000..........89½
67,000..........89⅛
10,000..........89⅝
10,000..........89⅛
20,000..........89⅝
30,000..........89⅛
1,000..........89½
500..........90
1,000..........90
26,000..........89⅝
10,000..........89⅝
25,000..........89⅝
10,000..........89½
22,000..........89⅝
28,000..........89¾
Adjustment 4s
30,000..........57
50,000..........56⅞
50,000..........57
1,000..........57⅝
4,000..........57⅛
10,000..........57¼
3,000..........57⅞
12,000..........57⅝
10,000..........57⅛
5,000..........57⅛
20,000..........57⅝
2,000..........58
500..........57⅞
10,000..........57⅞
80,000..........57⅝
1,000..........58⅛
500..........57⅞
10,000..........57⅝
10,000..........58
41,000..........57⅞
1,000..........57⅞
9,000..........57⅞
20,000..........57¼
7,000..........57⅞
26,000..........58
2,000..........57⅞
7,000..........57⅝
2,000..........57⅞
Brooklyn R T 5s
6,000..........94
5,000..........93½
4,000..........93
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
20,000..........90
8,000..........89
12,000..........88
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
11,000..........39½
16,000..........38
Cent of N J gen 5s reg
2,000s8..........113¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000..........78¾
8,000..........78
1,000..........77⅞
18,000..........77½
4,000..........78
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000..........115½
2,000..........115
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
5,000..........104⅝
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
5,000..........98
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000..........105⅝
5,000..........105½
Chi & E Ill 1st
5,000..........116½
Chi, Ind & L refdg 5s
10,000..........85
Chi & N W reg gold 7s
4,000..........115½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
22,000..........105⅝
16,000s20F..........105⅝
58,000..........105⅝
Registered
30,000..........105¾
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
28,000..........105⅛
Chi Term Trans 4s
1,000..........84½
8,000..........84
4,000..........83½
C, C, C & Ind cons
1,000..........132
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000..........68½
Den & Rio Grande 4s
9,000..........90
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
1,000..........100
3,000..........99⅝
Erie 1st con 7s
20,000..........143
Erie gen lien 3-4s
5,000..........70
2,000..........69½
4,000..........70
Erie 4s prior bonds
10,000..........88
Flint & P M 6s
2,000..........115½
Ft W & D C 1st
1,000..........89
Galv, H & H 5s
2,000..........90
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000..........95¼
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
17,000..........101½
Han & St Jo 6s cons
5,000..........120¾
Ind, Dec & West 1st
1,000..........98
Iowa Central 1st 5s
10,000..........100
Kanawha & Mich 4s
2,000..........80
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
1,000..........73½
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
2,000..........96
20,000..........100
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
2,000..........102½
1,000..........101
L S & M So 1st reg
1,000..........109
Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s
5,000..........95
5,000s20F..........95
5,000..........95
Unified gold 4s
1,000..........87
19,000..........85
Louis & Nash cons
1,000..........108
Louis & Nash G M 6s
1,000..........117
Met St Ry gen 5s
34,000..........110
Mexican Int cons
5,000..........71½
18,000..........71
2,000..........71⅛
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s
12,000..........116
C & M Div
4,000..........141
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
14,000..........87½
11,000..........87
Mo, K & T 2d
22,000..........59¼
5,000s8..........59½
5,000..........60
5,000..........59¼
16,000..........59⅝
Mo Pac 1st cons
10,000..........95
5,000..........94⅞
2,000..........94
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
5,000..........76½
Nash, C & St L con
2,000..........104½
N Y Cent 1st coup
10,000..........116½
N Y, C & St L 4s
3,000..........105
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
1,000..........98
1,000..........97
N Y, O & W con 5s
1,000..........106
Norf & W Ry con 4s
14,000..........80
5,000..........79⅞
1,000..........80
Nor Pac 1st 6s
1,000..........117
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
8,000..........59⅝
5,000..........60
4,000..........59½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
15,000..........94⅝
1,000..........94
10,000..........94½
3,000..........94¼
10,000..........94
Nor Pac Term 1st
3,000..........105⅝
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000..........102
Oregon Imp Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
18,000..........105
5,000..........108
Oregon R & N 4s
10,000..........94½
Oregon S L 6s
5,000..........123
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
11,000..........100
Inc B & col trust
10,000..........47¾
2,000..........45½
Penn 4½s coup
6,000..........112½
Reading Co gen 4s
5,000..........81½
10,000..........81¼
2,000..........81½
10,000..........81½
35,000..........81½
25,000..........82
Rio Grande West 1st
9,000..........81
2,000..........80¾
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
2,000..........89
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
6,000..........70
St L & S F gen 5s
10,000..........102
St L & S F 4s
4,000..........73
St L S W 1st
10,000..........72⅝
St L S W 2d inc
1,000..........26
St L, Van & T H 2d gtd
1,000..........102⅝
St P & Duluth 1st
1,000..........117
San An & Ar Pass 4s
50,000..........53
5,000..........53½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
6,000..........95
So Pac of N M 1st
5,000..........105¾
6,000..........105
Southern Ry 1st 5s
30,000..........90
2,000..........89
5,000..........90
1,000..........90¼
11,000..........90
9,000..........89⅞
10,000..........90
Tex & N O cons 5s
5,000..........93½
10,000..........93
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
9,000..........89½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000..........33
35,000..........32½
3,000..........32¾
20,000..........33
2,000..........33¼
10,000..........32¾
10,000..........32⅝
10,000..........32⅞
5,000..........32⅝
5,000..........33⅛
8,000..........33
10,000b3..........33¼
Tol, Peo & West 4s
1,000..........72
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
6,000..........84
Union Pacific 4s
30,000..........91½
20,000..........91⅝
150,000..........91½
5,000..........91¼
18,000..........91¼
500..........92¼
25,000..........91½
16,000..........91⅜
5,000..........91½
21,000..........91⅝
10,500..........91½
75,000..........91⅝
30,000..........91½
10,000..........91⅝
1,000..........91⅝
20,000..........91⅝
98,000..........91½
20,000..........91½
10,000..........91⅝
2,000..........91⅝
15,000..........91⅛
10,000..........91⅝
20,000..........91½
49,000..........91½
29,000..........91⅝
25,000..........91¼
30,000..........91⅝
32,000..........91¼
8,000..........91⅝
1,000..........91½
20,000..........91⅝
5,000..........91⅝
17,000..........91⅝
2,000..........91½
29,000..........91⅝
30,000..........91⅝
5,000..........91⅝
11,000..........91½
500..........92
500..........91¾
30,000..........91⅝
13,000..........91½
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
12,000..........53½
10,000..........53
25,000..........53½
5,000..........54
15,000..........54½
5,000..........54
5,000..........54⅛
10,000..........54
11,000..........53½
7,000..........54
10,000..........53⅝
13,000..........53½
5,000..........53⅝
8,000..........54
5,000..........54¼
5,000..........54⅝
5,000..........54
5,000..........54½
5,000..........54⅝
Virginia Mid G M, guarantee stamped
1,000..........103½
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000..........107½
2,000..........106
West Shore gtd 4s
22,000s20F..........110
1,000..........109⅝
Registered
4,000..........109⅛
W N Y & P gen
55,000..........51
West Union col trust 5s
1,000..........110
Wheeling & L E 1st
2,000..........101½
Trust Co certfs
5,000..........101⅝
Wilkes & East 1st
11,000..........97½
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
13,000..........39
9,000..........38½
5,000..........39⅛
Total sales..........$3,281,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
28,450	Am. Sugar Ref.	123⅝	124¼	121¼	124⅛
240	Am. Tobacco	89⅝	89⅝	89	89
40	A., T. & S. F.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
70	A., T. & S. F. pf.	24⅝	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝
640	Brook. R. T.	37⅞	39½	37⅞	39½
18,090	C., B. & Q.	91½	92⅝	89⅝	90⅛
20,820	C., M. & St. P.	90½	91	89⅝	89⅞
100	C. Gt. W.	10½	10½	10½	10½
5,110	C., R. I. & P.	82⅝	84⅝	82⅝	84⅝
40	C. & N. W.	119	119	118⅞	118⅞
80	C., St. P., M. & O.	70	70	70	70
350	Cent. of N. J.	91⅛	91⅛	89⅞	90⅞
480	Gen. Electric	30⅝	31½	30⅝	31½
20	Laclede Gas	40	40	40	40
1,230	Louis. & Nash.	50⅝	51⅛	49⅝	50
6,260	Manhattan	99¾	101	98⅝	100⅝
890	Mo. Pac.	25	25⅜	24⅝	25⅜
10	M., K. & T. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½
300	N. Y. Central	110½	111⅛	110½	111⅛
140	Northern Pac.	20⅞	21½	20⅝	21⅜
2,180	Nor. Pac. pf.	60	60½	58⅞	59½
4,620	People's Gas	89⅝	90⅝	88⅝	90⅝
380	Reading	18	18	17⅞	17⅞
200	Reading 1st pf.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
30	Southern pf.	27⅛	27⅛	27	27
280	Tenn. C. & I.	20	20	19⅝	19⅝
100	Texas Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1,420	Union Pac.	26	27	25⅝	26½
1,100	Union Pacific pf.	49½	50⅛	49	50⅛
250	Western Union	85⅜	85⅞	85	85⅞
	Total Sales				$95,050

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	58⅛	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞
17,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	90⅛	90⅛	89⅝	89⅝
5,000	Met. Street 5s	111	111	110⅞	110⅞
16,000	Nor. Pac. 4s	95	95	93⅞	93⅞
27,000	Southern 5s	90¼	90¼	89⅞	89⅞
25,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	54½	54½	54	54
	Total sales				$105,000

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 7.—After an early morning war scare the market recovered slightly, but failed to equal Saturday's closing figures. Atchison, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Copper shares monopolized the bulk of the trading. Atchison and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy slowly improving on the Nebraska maximum rate decision. The Coppers were irregular, with Montana, Old Dominion, and Butte for leaders. Call loans, 2½@3½; time money, 3@5; commercial paper, 3½@6.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	221	222½
Boston & Lowell	221	222
Boston & Maine	165	170
Boston & Providence	274	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	111½	113
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	115½
Fitchburg pf.	99½	100
Maine Central	130	..
Old Colony	..	192
Oregon Short Line	..	27
West End	82¼	83

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1½	1⅝
Arnold	9	9½
Atlantic	30	..
Boston & Montana	181½	182½
Butte & Boston	23	23⅝
Calumet & Hecla	520	..
Centennial	12	..
Franklin	14	14¼
Gold Coin Mines	1⅝	2
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	[illegible]
Osceola	40⅝	41
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	6
Quincy	..	110
Santa Ysabel	[illegible]	7
Tamarack	151	152
Tecumseh	2	2¼
Wolverine	21½	23

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	255	257
Dominion Coal	17	18
Dominion Coal pf.	105	108
Erie Telephone	65½	67
General Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Steel	47	51
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	..
New England Telephone	125	128
Philadelphia Company	30⅝	..
Pullman Palace Car	173	176
United States Rubber	16	17
Westinghouse Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52	53

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	5¼	6
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26⅝	27

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Notwithstanding the weakness of the New York stock market, local stocks were fairly well supported to-day. The street railway issues were about the strongest, although there was a slight decline in this group at the start. Union traction at the decline was taken in hand, and the weakness for the time being disappeared. Philadelphia, after selling down from 82¼ to 80¾, rose to 81½. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey was lower at 42½. As had been the case for some time, United Gas Improvement was the feature, and this stock rapidly fell from 110½ to 108; subsequently it rallied to 108½. Marsden was somewhat lower on light trading. There was little done in the rest of the industrial group.

The railway stocks showed weakness, Pennsylvania declining from 58 to 57¼, Lehigh Valley from 22 to 21, and Choctaw preferred from 30 to 29. Reading acted in sympathy with New York and was lower. There was little rallying power in the general list, and the close, which was steady, was only a shade above the lowest of the day.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	20¾	21
Northern Pacific common t. c.	21⅛	21⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	59½	60
Pennsylvania	57	57¼
Reading t. c.	8⅜	8 15-16
Reading 1st pf.	20 1-16	20¼
Reading 2d pf.	10⅞	11⅛
St. Paul	90½	90⅞
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3½	3⅝
Metropolitan Railway	140	142
Philadelphia Traction	81⅛	81¼
Baltimore Consolidated	23	23½
Union Traction	15¼	15⅝
Electric Storage	19	20
Electric Storage pf.	21	22
United Gas Imp.	108	108¼
Penn. H. L. & P.	22	22½
Penn. H. L. & P. pf.	57	58⅛
Welsbach Light	36	38
American R. E. L.	4¼	5
Marsden	7⅜	7½
Choctaw	9⅜	9⅝
Choctaw pf.	29	30
Reading gen. 4s	81⅛	82⅛
Electric & P. 4s	80¼	80½
Cons. T., Pittsburg	13⅝	14
Cons. T., Pittsburg, pf.	47	47½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Diamond Match sold to-day for 137½@137. American Strawboard sold at 27. West Chicago was off from 96 at the opening and 96¼ a little later, to 95. It recovered to 96, but closed at 95½. Its consolidated 5 per cent. bonds also suffered, selling at 93½@93. Biscuit common dropped from 21⅛ to 20⅜—21½ was the highest. The preferred stock opened at 79, sold up ½, but sank to 78½, and closed at 78. Chicago Edison sold at 140.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	25
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	137
National Biscuit Co. com.	20⅜
National Biscuit Co. pf.	77
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	6
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	30¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	6¾
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	30
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	35
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	5
International Packing Co.	20
International Packing Co. pf.	20
Chicago City Railway	258
North Chicago Street Railroad	223¾
West Chicago Street Railroad	95¾
South Side Elevated Railroad	59
Lake Street Elevated	30¾
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	12½
Street's West Stable Car Line	20

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Chatham	294	New Amsterdam	245
Commerce	205	New York	225
Garfield National	750	New York County	600
German-American	112	Seaboard National	170
Hanover	320	Tradesmen's	110

There was a sale of 17 shares of America at 350.

[illegible] in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, which are not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	March 7.	Changes.
Loans, dis., investm'ts	$53,683,300	Inc. $495,900
Circulation	[illegible]	Inc. 2,700
Net deposits	64,207,700	Dec. 75,300
Dep. with C. H. agts.	6,322,200	Dec. 111,200
Dep. w'th o. bks. & tr. co's	2,426,200	Dec. 215,900
Legal ten. & b'k n'ts	3,952,100	Inc. 36,400
Specie	3,086,100	Dec. 40,100
Total reserve	$18,292,900	Dec. $233,800
Reserve required	16,070,925	Inc. 81,675
Surplus reserve	$2,221,975	Dec. $315,475

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.15	.14
Alpha Con.	.08	.08
Andes	.09	.08
Belcher	.23	.22
Best & Belcher	.30	.33
Bullion	..	.07
Caledonia	.23	.28
Challenge Con.	.25	.27
Chollar	.35	.35
Confidence	..	.67
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	.79
Con. New York	..	.02
Crown Point	.13	.13
Exchequer	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.18	.18
Hale & Norcross	..	1.40
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	..	.02
Kentuck Con.	.02	..
Mexican	.23	.23
Occidental Con.	..	..
Ophir	1.55	1.60
Overman	..	.44
Potosi	.10	.16
Savage	.23	.17
Sierra Nevada	.96	.98
Standard	..	1.15
Union Con.	.35	.35
Utah Con.	.09	.09
Yellow Jacket	.29	.21

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 45¼@46; drafts, sight, 20; telegraph, 22½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Alamo	2	2¼	2	2⅝
Anaconda	35	40	30	40
Anchoria	30	35⅝	30	35⅛
Argentum	18¾	21	18¾	21
Consolidated	9½	10	10⅛	10½
Elkton	79⅛	80¼	79	80
El Paso	7¼	8	7⅝	8
Gibson	19⅛	20¼	19½	21
Gold Coin	90¼	91⅛	90⅛	91
Gold King	58⅝	60	55⅝	60
Golden Fleece	44	47	44	47
Grouse	6	..	6⅝	..
Isabella	21½	21¾	22⅝	23
Jefferson	4	5	4¼	5
Lillie	74	75	74	75
Matoa	12½	13⅝	13⅝	15
Moon Anchor	97½	98	98	99
Pharmacist	6	6¼	6	6¼
Portland	77½	78	76	78½
Rawlings	18⅝	20	18½	20
Rosa	12½	13	12¼	13
Union	11⅝	12½	12	12½
Work	2⅝	3⅛	2⅝	3

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
4th week Feb.	$258,270	$246,355	$242,687
Month	1,062,585	986,459	979,748
From July 1	9,585,249	8,751,600	9,455,308
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
4th week Feb.	$24,468	$19,114	$21,479
From Jan. 1	154,878	162,123	148,416
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	
4th week Feb.	$6,015	$5,132	$7,039
From July 1	237,327	188,516	214,375
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
4th week Feb.	$25,083	$20,900	$25,848
From July 1	827,865	693,446	855,531
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	648	648	648
4th week Feb.	$55,690	$50,899	$68,405
Month	214,297	214,403	222,990
From Jan. 1	445,506	416,028	
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
4th week Feb.	$9,841	$8,059	$11,287
From Jan. 1	80,009	71,733	
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,975	2,956
4th week Feb.	$456,300	$400,952	$449,351
Month	1,781,820	1,567,326	1,616,571
From July 1	14,612,765	13,763,261	14,025,189
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
4th week Feb.	$117,752	$108,473	$108,175
Month Feb	463,455	435,469	357,459
From Jan. 1	927,268	825,646	761,148
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
4th week Feb	$221,881	$204,859	$264,845
Month	846,476	877,711	916,098
From July 1	8,915,443	8,386,284	7,772,852
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,346	4,368	4,497
4th week Feb.	$449,826	$285,571	$308,856
Month	1,484,752	1,014,735	1,155,081
From July 1	16,300,465	12,985,125	14,308,236
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week Feb.	$8,070	$5,417	......
Month	30,018	22,564	......
From July 1	278,815	276,391	......
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY—			
1st week March	70,578	66,773	
From Jan. 1	625,206	595,659	
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for January—			
Gross earnings	644,626	485,105	569,566
Op. expenses	405,364	310,907	349,764
Net earnings	239,262	174,198	219,801
Ch'ges, taxes, &c.	183,448	182,349	176,208
Surplus	55,814	*8,151	43,593
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	5,120,095	4,254,564	4,651,834
Op. expenses	3,094,188	2,543,896	2,595,108
Net earnings	2,025,907	1,710,668	2,056,725
Ch'ges, taxes, &c.	1,383,237	1,358,387	1,355,279
Surplus	642,670	352,281	701,446
Div. on pf. stock	236,500	236,500	236,500
Surplus	406,170	115,781	464,946

*Deficit.

GREAT NORTHERN for February—			
St. P., M. & M. leased lines	1,023,877	796,460	880,309
East. R. of Minn.	90,217	77,177	122,570
Mont. Cent. Ry.	160,210	148,090	143,939
Total for system	1,274,305	1,021,727	1,146,818
July 1 to Feb. 28—			
St. P., M. & M. leased lines	12,674,722	11,087,335	11,392,008
East. R. of Minn.	1,495,825	1,350,232	1,358,232
Mont. Cent. Ry.	1,458,261	1,272,691	1,109,168
Total for system	15,628,809	13,710,258	13,859,488
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for January—			
Gross earnings	46,024	45,782	41,143
Op. expenses	34,687	32,732	30,932
Net earnings	11,337	13,050	10,211
Prop. exp. to gross	75%	71½	75%
Total income	11,402	13,101	10,211
Charges—			
Int. on bonds	8,230	8,230	......
Int. on 1st deb.	1,200	......	......
Taxes, &c.	1,892	1,837	......
Total	11,322	10,067	10,097
Surplus	80	3,034	114
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS for January—			
Gross earnings	401,699	357,961	388,069
Op. expenses	294,012	256,564	271,540
Net earnings	107,687	101,397	116,529
Charges	116,913	112,014	114,585
Deficit	9,226	10,616	*1,944
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	3,047,624	2,703,117	2,790,164
Op. expenses	2,105,655	1,833,670	1,914,695
Net earnings	941,969	869,447	875,469
Charges	818,780	813,658	807,128
Balances	123,189	55,789	68,341

*Surplus.

KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM for January—			
Gross earnings	139,465	115,474	115,568
Op. expenses	91,555	79,111	83,256
Net earnings	47,850	36,363	32,312
Charges	16,221	16,507	13,867
Balance	31,629	19,856	18,445
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	771,677	772,528	766,923
Op. expenses	550,177	532,490	594,781
Net earnings	221,500	240,038	172,142
Charges	111,103	109,051	97,070
Balance	110,397	130,987	75,072
MEXICAN CENTRAL for January—			
Gross earnings	1,067,022	1,073,902	822,232
Op. expenses	807,734	696,391	503,414
Net earnings	279,288	377,511	318,818
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for January—			
Gross earnings	270,801	265,315	234,547
Op. expenses	175,410	159,692	161,209
Net earnings	95,391	105,623	73,338
OREGON SHORT LINE for January—			
Gross earnings	$447,370	$397,709	
Oper. expenses	270,744	243,458	
Net earnings	176,626	154,251	
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	3,710,974	3,413,151	
Oper. expenses	2,227,945	2,239,838	
Net earnings	1,483,029	1,173,313	
RIO GRANDE WESTERN for January—			
Gross earnings	$231,582	$175,793	$160,239
Oper. expenses	159,273	122,545	106,793
Net earnings	72,309	53,252	53,466
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	2,031,809	1,470,503	1,509,290
Oper. expenses	1,266,657	976,816	881,208
Net earnings	765,152	493,693	628,072

BRIDGEPORT TRACTION for February—	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$21,671	$21,488	*$183
Oper. expenses	14,554	15,369	†815
Net earnings	7,117	6,114	*1,003
For eight months of fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	$222,073	$215,123	*6,950
Oper. expenses	118,238	128,128	†9,890
Net earnings	103,835	86,995	*16,840
NORTH SHORE TRACTION—			
Month February	$32,471	$29,498	*$2,973
From Jan. 1	181,335	179,148	*2,187
NEW ORLEANS TRACTION—			
Month February	$110,971	$99,995	*$10,976
From Jan. 1	218,193	201,254	*16,939

*Increase. †Decrease.

The Delaware Canal Open.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 7.—The Delaware and Raritan Canal, which has been closed to navigation all Winter, was opened to-day.

[illegible]

Justice Chase Says the Committee May Use First Mortgage Bonds Not Exceeding $100,000,000.

The application made by Arthur W. Barnard in his suit against Louis Fitzgerald and others, constituting the committee for the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railroad, to restrain the defendants from issuing or causing to be issued for sale, bonds of the company in excess of $75,000,000 for reorganization purposes, was yesterday denied by Justice Chase, in Supreme Court, Special Term. The Reorganization Committee, which was formed in 1895, announced in its plan of reorganization that $100,000,000 4 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds should be set apart for reorganization purposes. Almost unlimited power and discretion were given the committee in carrying out the plan, the only limitation consisting in a provision that the total of the $100,000,000 of new securities should not be increased, and that when any substantial change or alteration in the plan was necessary a notice should be given to the depositors, and the fact of such change should be advertised.

On Jan. 26, after the agreement had been signed by a large number of the security holders, the committee made an announcement that the issue of first mortgage bonds for reorganization purposes should be limited to $75,000,000. Afterward $90,000,000 of these bonds were issued. The plaintiff, who holds 500 shares of Union Pacific common stock, claimed that this announcement was a substantial alteration and modification of the plan, and that payments for stock had been made by him and others on the announcement and under the belief that the balance of $25,000,000 would be reserved.

Justice Chase holds that this announcement does not purport to be in the form provided by the agreement for the purpose of altering or modifying it, and such announcement merely showed that the committee did contemplate the possibility or probability of modification of the plan at some future time. Even if the announcement had been advertised, the Court thinks it is doubtful whether it would be binding on the part of security holders, because it did not specify or purport to specify the date on which non-assenting security holders could withdraw their security.

"I am of the opinion," Justice Chase said, "that the announcement of Jan. 26, 1897, was not intended as a change of the original plan and agreement, and as the same was not lodged with the depositors or published in accordance with the agreement the committee is not bound thereby; and the statements therein do not constitute a representation or warranty binding upon the committee, or a condition of the deposit of security thereunder; and the committee now has full authority in its discretion to use $90,000,000, or any other amount not exceeding $100,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the new company for reorganization purposes."

TREASURY DECISIONS.

A Disputed Point Relating to General Appraisers' Ruling on Calfskins Settled.

Some importers of skins and hides have apparently misconstrued the acquiescence of the Treasury Department in the decision of the Board of General Appraisers on the subject of the classification of calfskins. In deciding that calfskins were entitled to free entry, the General Appraisers remarked that the evidence showed that "the term hides in trade covers skins of the larger animals, weighing twenty-five pounds and over, while the term used in trade to describe the skin of a calf is a calfskin weighing twenty-five pounds or under, and that the dividing line between dried skins and dried hides is twelve pounds."

A New York law firm representing several importers complained to Collector Bidwell a short time ago that the local Appraiser disregarded the dividing line between skins and hides indicated in the General Appraiser's decision. The Collector referred the matter to the Treasury Department, and Assistant Secretary Howell has just ruled that the acquiescence of the department in the decision of the General Appraisers was confined to the ruling upon the question actually under consideration, and it "is not to be understood as adopting any general dividing line in weight between skins and hides."

Commissioner N. B. Scott of the United States Internal Revenue service has written to a manufacturer of playing cards in this city that it has been decided to amend the former ruling of the Internal Revenue Office as to the manner of casing and stamping playing cards, which may be offered for sale inclosed in leather, plush, celluloid, or metal cases. The new ruling is as follows: Playing cards, when offered for sale in the manner mentioned, must be packed by placing an extra blank card (to prevent spoiling one of the fifty-three cards in a pack) on the back or stamp side of the pack, and wrapped by extending paper bands not less than one-half an inch wide around the entire pack of cards, both the short and the long way, and securely fastening such bands at the intersection on the stamp side with paste or mucilage. The internal revenue stamp shall be affixed in such a manner that the removal of the band from the blank card will tear and destroy it. Stamps thus affixed shall be effectually canceled, as provided by law, before the cards are placed in the cases.

COMMERCIAL CABLE AFFAIRS.

Reports Made and Directors Elected at the Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Commercial Cable Company was held yesterday. The revenue from the operations of the cables, after deducting all expenses, amounted to $1,200,155, an increase of $76,502 over the previous year. The net revenue from the land lines was $645,185. The net revenue from the combined systems was $1,845,340.

Out of this have been met the interest on the first mortgage bonds and debenture stock, dividends of 7 per cent. on the stock, and bonus of 1 per cent. on the capital stock—a total of $1,440,000—leaving the balance of net revenue for the year $405,341.12. The further sum of $250,000 will be set aside and invested in high-class securities, as an addition to the reserve fund, which will then stand at $2,608,329. There have been added to the land line system during the year 983 miles of new pole line and 3,966 miles of wire.

The Directors elected for the ensuing year were John W. Mackay, James Gordon Bennett, Gardiner G. Howland, Col. William Jay, George G. Ward, Sir William C. Van Horne, E. C. Platt, the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Charles R. Hosmer, Thomas Skinner, Clarence H. Mackay, Albert B. Chandler, and Dumont Clarke.

At the meeting of the Directors, which followed, the following officers were named: President—J. W. Mackay; Vice President and General Manager—G. G. Ward; Vice Presidents—C. R. Hosmer, A. B. Chandler and C. H. Mackay; Treasurer—E. C. Platt; Secretary—Albert Beck; Assistant Secretary—J. O. Stevens.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

American Drug Trade Protective Association of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—G. M. Todd, J. H. Simons, and C. S. Loder, Brooklyn.

Bowman Bicycle and Gun Company of New York City; capital, $3,000. Directors—S. W. Bowman, W. H. Webster, and R. T. Greene, New York City.

Coney Island Baseball and Cycle Park Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Joseph V. Byrne, John Gillen, and Abner M. Brown, New York City.

Benjamin C. Smith & Sons of New York City, to carry on a plumbers' supply business; capital, $10,000. Directors—B. C. Smith, B. E. Smith, and F. A. Smith, Brooklyn.

New Process Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture gas fixtures; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—H. N. Knowles, P. D. L. Hiddell, and E. L. Barton, Brooklyn.

Warwick Valley Light and Power Company, to operate in the towns of Warwick and Chester; capital, $25,000. Directors—George Whitman, Morris; Frank Barber and Helen Barber, Liberty.

American Breweries Construction Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Frederick Goetz and F. A. Hecht, Chicago; Alfred Burrows, Passaic, N. J.; F. J. Shalek and E. J. Myers, New York City.

Catskill Quarry Company of Catskill; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. A. Shaper and William N. Johnson, Palatine Bridge; T. H. Reddie, New Brunswick, N. J.; Andrew Randall, Catskill; B. J. Jayne, New York City.

Woods Specialty Company of New York City, to manufacture hardware; capital, [illegible] Seymour, New York City; [illegible] Poughkeepsie.

National Car Truck Company, of Port Byron; capital, $25,000. Directors—[illegible] Dixon, Richard Warren, William [illegible], Charles Thompson, E. M. Slayton, [illegible] King, O. B. Tanner, J. A. Topliffe, and [illegible] M. Crane, Port Byron.

Phoenix Telephone Company, of Phoenix, to operate in Phoenix and Fulton and adjoining towns and villages; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. F. Loomis, F. K. Avery, and A. D. Merry, Phoenix; Joseph K. Whitaker and Lenox Smith, New York City; E. B. Summey, Syracuse; C. H. Brace, Baldwinsville.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GEORGE W. POST.—Schedules of George W. Post, tailor, of 285 Broadway, show liabilities, $17,412; nominal assets, $[illegible]; actual assets, $969.

KATZ BROTHERS.—Katz Brothers, composed of Max L. and Harry Katz, manufacturers of hose supporters, belts, and novelties at 424 Broome Street, made an assignment yesterday to Emanuel Raunheim without preference. Harry Katz, who resides at Lynn, Mass., where he keeps a hotel, did not sign the deed of assignment. He was regarded as the capitalist of the firm. The business was started in December, 1896, and Max L. Katz had been previously employed in this line for eight years.

J. STETTHEIMER & CO.—Another assignment was filed yesterday by Marcus A. and David Bettman, as surviving partners of the firm of J. Stettheimer & Co., oil producers, of 18 Broadway, and in the Washington district, near Pittsburg, to Emanuel W. Bloomingdale. This makes the fifth of the series of assignments of these concerns. Joseph Stettheimer, the founder of the business, died in 1889, and the Messrs. Bettman had been partners in the firm since 1884. The business of the firm of J. Stettheimer & Co. was regarded in the trade as about the same as that of Stettheimer & Bettman. At the office of the several firms yesterday it was said that it would take some time to prepare an accurate statement of the firm's affairs, as they were scattered over such an extensive territory. The statement was reiterated that the several firms would pay every creditor in full, and have a large surplus.

J. F. BAUDOINE & CO.—Three judgments, aggregating $6,017, were entered yesterday against John F. Baudoine, Andrew B. Worl, and Frederick W. Scheibeler, who composed the late firm of John F. Baudoine & Co., importers of woolens, at 935 Broadway, in favor of William Gledhill, doing business as Luke Gledhill & Co. of Huddersfield, England, on acceptances. Messrs. Worl and Scheibeler were not summoned. Execution was issued to the Sheriff against Mr. Baudoine only. He resides at 318 West Seventy-second Street. He had been in the woolen business from 1889, and the firm went into liquidation in October, 1896. Mr. Baudoine is a grandson of the late Charles A. Baudoine, and is said to have an income of $40,000 a year from that estate. He is well known in society and has a fine stable of horses and carriages. On Saturday he gave chattel mortgages on them for $7,025—to Abraham Baudoine, $3,000; A. Powell, $2,625, and Brewster & Co., $1,400.

PROVIDENT CO-OPERATIVE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Justice Furman of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed W. H. Ricketts receiver of the Provident Co-operative Savings and Loan Association of 621 Broadway on the application of the following Directors: Albert J. Barnes, Adolph Lutjens, Bruno Marks, Harry Maas, and Fred H. Gorham. In their application it was stated that they were unable to ascertain the exact state of affairs, but as near as could be learned, the liabilities are $2,589 and assets $2,105. They criticise the management of James M. Bagley, who had been the Secretary of the association, and stated that he made a note of the association for $400, deposited it in a bank, and applied the proceeds to his own account; that the note was made without the authority of the association, and was signed by F. G. Wheeler as President, but who was not the President. The note went to protest. On Jan. 11 last, Albert J. Barnes was appointed Secretary pro tem. in place of Mr. Bagley. There have been dissensions in the association for some time past. It was organized in March, 1895.

Out of Town.

A. LESSOR'S SONS.—The firm of A. Lessor's Sons, wholesale jewelers of Syracuse, N. Y., was closed by the Sheriff yesterday on judgments aggregating nearly $5,000.

D. SCHREDER & CO.—D. Schreder & Co., jewelers, 618 Race Street, in Cincinnati, Ohio, have assigned to H. P. Goebel. Liabilities, $65,000; assets, $60,000. Preferences, $17,000.

MASSACHUSETTS NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.—Judge Barber of the Supreme Court at Boston yesterday appointed George Kress of Westfield receiver of the Massachusetts National Life Association. The appointment was made under application of the Attorney General.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ALTMAN, P. Frederick—M. F. Kennedy	$62
BARTON, William A.—S. B. Solomon and others, costs	40
BERRY, Joseph—T. P. Graney	669
BRACH, Joseph—M. Wellbrock	76
BIRD, Peter J.—A. Wutz	73
BURNETT, George M.—Wittemann Brothers	226
BRUGGNER, John and Ferdinand—J. E. Nichols and others	200
BARUCH, Henry—The German Exchange Bank	1,614
BUCHIGNANI, Antonio—J. Roche	87
BUCK, Simon—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	359
BASSLER, Bertha—H. Koehler & Co.	701
BAUDOUINE, John F.—William Gledhill (three judgments)	6,017
BROWN, John J., William Bryan, and Henry Lamb—Robert W. Treffenberg	16,105
BLACK, Levi—S. Bellows and another	100
BAKER, Andrew C.—W. M. Sanford	112
BRADY, Anastasia—Manhattan Railway Company, costs	390
BACON, Williamson, trustee—The Albany Perforated Wrapping Paper Company, costs	153
BANNER, Simon—L. Whitehead, costs	28
CAMPBELL, Edward J.—Wittemann Brothers	197
CALKIN, F. Brant—G. A. Spalding	178
COHEN, Samuel—B. Miller	201
CANEY, Grace M.—A. C. Weingarten	107
DEFFERT, Richard—J. L. Van Sant	96
DEWEY, Edward W., and McClelland Oil Purifier Company—Iron Clad Manufacturing Company	279
DEWEY, Gertrude L. B.—Sullivan, Drew & Co.	79
EIGAN, Fred—G. W. Jump	63
FRANKENSTEIN, Simon—S. Littenberg	537
GAILING, William—G. F. & E. C. Swift	630
GROSS, Max—A. Henderson	72
GERDTS, Louis C.—J. E. Nichols and others	93
HESS, Samuel—L. Burger	37
HUNTINGTON, Harry W.—C. L. Zink and another	38
HIRSCHBURG, Herman M.—A. Van Beuren and another	29
KITCHEN, George H.—The Mutual Bank	832
JENKINS, Thomas J. and George—Cohansey Glass Manufacturing Company	106
JACOBSON, Albert—C. Spielman and others, cost	24
KRULEWITCH, Samuel—A. G. Hyde and others	745
KANE, Frank K., and Hugh C. Nevins—R. R. Connell and another	121
KILPATRICK, T. Judson—W. D. Gubner	113
KLABER, Augustus D.—W. Mylius	241
LANCHANTIN, William E.—M. J. O'Connor	2,065
LOPER, G. Weaver—L. C. Wier	883
MACGREGOR, James M.—W. E. Cramer	239
MYERS, Frederick—W J Blair	50
MAYERS, Isaac—J. M. Hillery	11,834
MARIE, Leon—H. Butler	102
MENDEL, Manheim—The Gibbons, Gibbons Manufacturing Company	47
McNULTY, Peter H.—S. L. White, costs	86
MOSES, Charles H.—G. M. Turner	788
MORETTI, Eileen—Rich & Maeder, costs	89
MOSER, Charles P.—Henry Lyon and William N. Crossett—E. Schmolze, administrator	188
OETJEN, Albert—B. Rosenbohm and another	418
PUCCI, Antonio—E. Flexman	818
POST, Edgar N.—C. Jenkins	403
ROSENTHAL, Max—A. G. Hyde, et al.	861
RUMMELSBERG, Minnie—L. Thanhauser and another	50
ROSENTHAL, Casper, and Wolf Bomson—J. Mautner and another	2,232
STEENSEN, Claude L.—Mareno & Co.	64
SCHNITZER, Max—M. Feingold	418
STEWART, Robert—F. A. Erwin, executor, &c.	39
SCOTT, George—G. S. Hicks and another	89
SCHWAB, Gabriel—W. D. Gubner	400
SUNDERSON, Thomas H.—D. Mackey	34
SODEFREY, Isaac—N. F. Reynal	418
SMITH, JOHN J.—J. T. Elliott	470
SNOW, CHURCH & CO.—J. F. Baudouine	599
SCOTT, Archibald T. and Walter E.—F. D. Lincoln	952
TABOR, Britton H.—A. Thomas	1,328
TWOMEY, John F., Jr.—E. M. Morrogh	321
TUCKER, Charles A.—W. Hartfield	427
THOMPSON, Samuel A.—Corn Exchange Bank (three judgments)	451
THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—P. J. McLarney, costs	126
THE CENTRAL CROSSTOWN RAILROAD Company—J. J. Barry	3,833
THE MAYOR, &c.—L. Stoneglass	27
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—A. Solars, costs	115
TUCKER, William C.—H. P. Carrington and another	97
VON BORSTEL, Henry—J. E. Nichols and others	139
VERBECK, Frank, Albert Paino, Irving Bacheller, and Orson Lowell—Ellis F. Draper	649
WRIGHT, Eleanor S., administratrix—J. E. Eustes, administrator	3,054
WEISS, Herman—J. E. Nichols and others	128
WAXELBAUM, Charles J.—H. S. Gans, assignee	176
WEINSTEIN, Jacob, and Lazarus Lubow—J. Levine, costs	55

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Riverside Drive Corner Sold—Good Dealing in Unimproved Property—Transactions at Auction.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Joseph Stickney, to Stewart & Smith, the plot northeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Sixth Street, fronting 100 feet on the Drive and 125 feet on the street. It is understood that the buyers will improve the plot by the erection of a number of fine residences.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for H. J. Erickson, for $33,000, the five-story American basement Indiana limestone dwelling 255 West Ninety-third Street, 18 by 60 by 100.

Jacob D. Butler has sold to William H. Lake of Yonkers, for $85,000, the Monteith property, at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 151.10 by 99.11 by 163.11 by 102.

N. Brigham Hall has sold for Katharine A. Kingsland, to Herman Wronkow, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 240 West Fourteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

Gustavus L. Lawrence has bought four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

It is reported that Henry I. Beers has sold the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 110 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100.11, together with the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 160 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 200 by 100.11.

William A. Soles has sold, through Alexander & Haskell, to Cornelius H. Tallman, for $30,000, the five-story flat 71 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25 by 89 by 100.11. The buyer gave in part payment, $7,000, a place at Elberon, N. J., which has been resold to Thomas T. Kinney of Newark, N. J. The flat was bought by Mr. Soles at foreclosure sale on Feb. 23 for $28,018.

David Stewart has sold to James Rodgers the two-story dwelling 536 West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, southeast corner of Audubon Avenue, 19 by 48 by 78.8, one of a row of seven just completed.

James Walsh has sold for George Peper, for about $41,000, the five-story double flat, with store, southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25 by 80.

Thomas Cahill has sold the three-story limestone-front dwelling 160 Convent Avenue, 17 by 52 by 75.

Frederick Southack & Co. have leased to Thomas A. Edison for five years the corner store and basement of the new St. James Building, at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, to be used as an exhibition and salesroom for the phonograph and other electrical inventions.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Frederick Kohlmann, for $8,100, the six-story brick tenement, 185 East Third Street, 24.9 by 96.2, leasehold.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Edward A. Rollins, for $2,000, the plot, northwest corner of Lafayette Avenue and Whittier Street, 150 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the same plaintiff, for $1,532, the plot, Hunt's Point Road, northeast corner of Lafayette Avenue, runs north 329.5 by east 143.7 by south 75 by east 150 to west side of Faile Street, by south 250 to Lafayette Avenue, by west 50 by north 100 by west 50 by south 100 by west 139.9.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, executor's sale, 352 and 354 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 99.6 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 16.11¼ and 16.6¾, respectively, by 74.1, two three-story brick and stone dwellings.

By George R. Read, executor's sale, 332 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 400 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 16.8 by 80, four-story English-basement brick dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, William J. Lardner, referee, Westchester Avenue, north side, extending through to the south side of Prospect Avenue, 112 feet east of the junction of these avenues, 25 by 77, vacant; plot adjoining the foregoing on the east, 25 by 113.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 1,177 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Sixty-second Street, 25.5 by 70, five-story brownstone-front flat, with store.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 113 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 98 feet east of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,983.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Marx E. Harry, referee, 179 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 115 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,754.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, R. B. Archer, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Elton Avenue, 45 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,788; subject to another mortgage for $4,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 45 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 340 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; 260 West Eightieth Street, south side, 193 feet east of West End Avenue, 16 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $5,165.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, Albany Avenue, northwest corner of Myrtle Street, East Chester, 100 by 100, vacant; Myrtle Street, north side, 100 feet east of Albany Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment on the former parcel, $368; on the latter, $371.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Suburban Street, southwest corner of Valentine Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 24 by 40; Mary A. Costello of 1,890 Stebbins Avenue, owner; S. A. Dennis, architect; cost, $3,500.

Quarry Road, south side, 56.3 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling 22 by 41.6; Mrs. Kate McGrath of 136 Cherry Street, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Crane Place, west side, 20.3 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling and a one story-and attic frame stable; William McNab, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $3,000.

Monroe Street, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Walter E. Andrews of 527 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $600.

No. 207 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a four-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $500.

No. 29 Horatio Street, to a three-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 139 and 141 Mulberry Street, to two five-story brick tenements; B. Saider of 44 Washington Square South, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 61 Pearl Street, to a five-story brick warehouse; Mrs. J. M. White of 15 East Twenty-fourth Street, owner; S. D. Kelley of 9 Fletcher Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March 7.

AMSTERDAM AV, 410, 25x100; James Noble and others to George Schmitt... 38,000
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 141st St, 25x100; Simon Docter and wife to Hyman Sonn and another... 100
AVENUE A, n w corner of 89th St, 201.5 to 90th St x259.5x301.4x483.11; William Tewes and others, Board of Managers, to St. Joseph's Asylum... 1
BLEECKER ST, 161, 21x75; Julia G. Fowler and another to Amos F. Eno... 15,000
COMMERCE ST, s e corner of Barrow St, 25x37.6, being 41 Barrow St; Sarah E. Westervelt and others to Albert B. Schuyler and others, executors... 1
COMMERCE ST, s e corner of Barrow St, 25x37.6, being 41 Barrow St; George Huyler, Jr., to Albert B. Schuyler and others, executors... 1
COMMERCE ST, s e corner of Barrow St, 25x37.6, being 41 Barrow St; William H. Palmer and wife and another to Albert B. Schuyler and others, executors... 1
EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 186th St, 20x90; Edward L. Patterson to the Equitable Life Assurance Society... 20,000
EDGECOMBE ROAD, e s, 1,176.10 ft s of High Bridge Road, 50x10; Francis Higgins to Thomas H. O'Connor... 300
ELLIOTT AV, s e corner of Julianna St, 100x125; Mary Hughes to Louisa Bodenberger... 1
LOTS 24 to 27, Block 35, map of Section C of Edenwald; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee, to John H. Eden, release of mortgage... 500
LOT 48, Block A, map of Mapes estate, West Farms; John Boyle to Dorothy Weber and another... 700
LOT 482, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Nickolaus Heth... 550
LOT 481, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Charles Ringelstein... 3,000
[illegible] 168.11; [illegible] Shaw... 1
RIVINGTON ST, 282, s s, 25x100; Celia Sturtz to Harris Sturtz... 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 148th St, 67.8x120; George Dasher to Mira Dasher... 1
WEST END AV, e s, 75.6 ft n of 93d St, 21x100; George A. Fisher to Bessie Jacobs... 100
3D AV, e s, 100 ft s of 171st St, 50x100; Charles Brogan and wife to Emil S. Levi... 100
3D AV, e s, 25 ft n of 171st St, 100x100x95x100; Emil S. Levi to Charles Brogan... 100
29TH ST, 128 West, 17x50x—x55; Emily Simonson to Sophia Browner... 15,000
31ST ST, 149 East, 23x98.9; 3d Av, 454, w s, 24.10 ft n of 31st St, 22.7x80; Thomas W. Jackson to Jennie R. J. Irving... 1
35TH ST, s w s, 250 ft n w of 1st Av, 25x100; Frank L. Warren to Laura Billings... 7,500
41ST ST, s s, 285 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Edwin B. Root, referee, to Elizabeth C. Brown... 6,600
57TH ST, 332 East; Henry H. Lawrence to Francis Gaywood... 10
58TH ST, 54 East, 20x100.5; Henrietta Heidelbach to Frits Schwyzer... 33,000
74TH ST, n s, 91.8 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x102.2x irregular; Clara S. Dickerson to Henry G. Trevor... 1
93D ST, 118 and 120 East, 65x100.8; Albert Wagner to William H. Schaefer... 1
109TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100.11; David Marks to August Sellitis... 100
109TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100.11; August Sellitis to Max Freund... 1
116TH ST, n s, 228.9 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x100.11; William W. Watkins and others to Susan Combes... 100
124TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Morris Finn to William H. Schaefer... 15,000
131ST ST, 8 East, 18.2x99.11; Frances Gaywood to Henry H. Lawrence... Exchange
136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 21x99.11; Albert S. Farnam and wife to Alfred B. Perkins... 28,750
153D ST, n s, 345 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Jacobina Kessler to Adam Kessler... 1
160TH ST, n s, 76.4 ft e of Trinity Av, 23.2x21.3; Henry Hoehm to Anna M. Siebenelchen... 500
161ST ST, n s, 99.11 ft e of Boulevard, 0.1¼x99.11; Jacob D. Butler to William Broadbelt... 1
162D ST, n e s, 74.6 ft s e of Brook Av, 58x100; Christina S. Pabst to Petty Soulard and Walker Realty Company... 1,512
180TH ST, s s, 61.9 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 16.9x95; Charles H. Thornton and another to Robert M. Skinner... 1

Recorded Leases.

DIMICK, Jere W., Jr., to John J. Cavanagh; 258 West 23d St, three years... $2,700
HUGHES, Henry, as executor, to Edwin L. Reynolds; 532 3d Av, 5 years... 1,400
KATZ, Bernard, and another, to Charlotte Kramer; 67 Warren St, eight and one-sixth years... 2,500
MANN, Hermann, to August H. Reuss; 92 8th Av, eight years... 1,200
WALKER, Elizabeth, to Samuel Warwick and another; 511 to 515 West 35th St, five years... 2,167

Recorded Mortgages.

ABBOTT, Richard W., and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 360 and 361, Block K, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 7 years... 800
APPELL, Jacob, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 187 10th Av, 1 year... 8,000
APPELL, Jacob, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 189 and 193 10th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)... 16,000
ARTHUR, George W., to Charles H. Edgar, trustee, &c.; s e corner of Park Av and 98th St, 3 years... 20,000
ARTHUR, George W., to Charles H. Edgar, trustee, &c.; s s of 98th St, 75 ft e of Park Av, 3 years... 15,000
ARTHUR, George W., to William R. H. Martin and another, trustees; e s of Park Av, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 3 years... 14,000
ARTHUR, George W., to William R. H. Martin and another, trustees; e s of Park Av, 25.11 ft s of 98th St, 3 years... 14,000
ARTHUR, George W., to William R. H. Martin and another, trustees; e s of Park Av, 75.11 ft s of 98th St, 3 years... 14,000
ARTHUR, George W., to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s e corner of Park Avenue and 98th St, 1 year... 18,000
BAISLEY, George P., and others to Julia A. M. Massener; Halsey Place, s e s, 63.11 ft s w of Washington Av, 3 years... 2,400
BLUNDELL, Elizabeth, to James G. Wentz; w s of Barretto (Fox) St, 479 ft s of 167th St, demand... 4,000
BOCK, Nicholas, to Edward M. Scudder; 540 East 134th St, ½ year... 500
BOGNER, Max and Joseph, to Edward J. Eckert; 779 10th Av, 3 years... 7,000
BROADBELT, William, to the New York Life Insurance Company; n s of 161st St, 246.9, 283.8, 301.7, and 337.7 ft e of Boulevard, (four mortgages,) 3 years... 48,000
BROADBELT, William, to the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; n s of 161st St, 99.11 ft e of Boulevard, and five adjoining lots, 5 years, (six mortgages)... 70,000
BROADBELT, William, to the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; n s of 161st St, 227.10, 264.9, and 355.7 ft e of Boulevard, 5 years, (three mortgages)... 36,000
DATTELBAUM, William, and another to Lillie G. Field; 118th St, n s, 50 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11, 3 years... 15,000
DE CAMP, Robert L., to Emma B. Atterbury and another; 100th St, n s, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years and 1 year, (two mortgages)... 16,000
FELDMAN, Rachel, to Margaret Baldwin; 129th St, 140 West, 1 year... 3,000
FELDMAN, Rachel, to Horace T. Rowley; 129th St, 140 West, 3 years... 22,500
FORAN, Thomas E., to John A. Baumann; 51st St, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years... 1,000
GEIB, Adam, to Parmelia A. Eustis; s s of 80th St, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year... 2,000
HETH, Nicolaus, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 482, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year... 250
KRAMER, Charlotte, to Peterson Consolidated Brewing Company; 67 Warren St, leasehold, demand... 8,000
LAWRENCE, Henry H., to Laura A. Delano; 8 East 131st St, 5 years... 6,000
LEVI, Emil S., to Julia Jacobs, executrix, &c.; e s of 3d Av, 125 ft s of 171st St, 3 years... 13,000
LEVI, Emil S., to Julia Jacobs, executrix, &c.; e s of 3d Av, 100 ft s of 171st St, 3 years... 13,000
McFARLAND, Bernard, to Thomas D. O'Connor; 234 West 26th St, 1 year... 1,000
MEEHAN, James, and John Shea to William Herz; s e s of Dawson St, 91.10 ft n e of Prospect Av, demand... 1,000
O'RORKE, Thomas, to Rose Flogans; Grant Av, w s, 131.3 ft n of 164th St, 2 years... 3,000
PETERSON, Christian W., to Cecilia R. Weber; s w s of 169th St, 65.7 ft n w of Home St, 1 year... 500
PETTY, Soulard, and Walker Realty Company to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 162d St, 74.6 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year... 7,500
PRINCE, Adolf, to Morris Goldstein; 125 Suffolk St, installments... 6,500
RIBLET, Blandina S., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 75th St, 124 West, 3 years... 21,500
RINGELSTEIN, Charles, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 481, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year... 2,300
ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; 148th St, s s, 16.11 ft e of Bergen Av, 6 months... 3,000
SCHMITT, George, to James Noble and another; Amsterdam Av, 402, w s, 77.2 ft s of 80th St... 3,500
SCHNUIGG, Francis J., to Louis P. Mahler; 57th St, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5, 1 year... 2,500
SELLTITZ, August, to David Marks; 109th St, n s, 100 w of 10th Av, 3 years... 15,000
SKINNER, Robert M., to Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton; s s of 180th St, 61.9 ft w of Vanderbilt Av West, 2 years... 800
STEINMETZ, Eva, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 146 and 147, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years... 425
STEWART, Perez M., and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 91st St, 175 ft w of West End Av, demand... 4,000
VAN BUREN, Catharine G., to Anna E. Cockburn; n s of 45th St, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year... 3,500
WAGNER, Peter, to David E. Oppenheimer and another; s s of 102d St, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year... 40,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Enoch C., to Frederic J. Middlebrook... $12,600
BALLENBERG, Samuel and Julius, to Hannah Radt... 1,700
BAULAND, Albertina, to Philip Wagner... 1,500
BEHRE, Greje, and others, executors, &c., to Emma A. Behre... 5,000
KING, Archibald G., and another, trustees, to Richard and Edward King, executors, &c... 4,000
KING, Archibald G., to Archibald G. and Richard King... 4,000
SCHWYGER, Frits, to Henriette Heidelbach, (two mortgages)... 22,000
STEVENS, Henry E., Jr., to James K. Holmes and another... 2,000
STEWART, William C., to David Stewart, (three mortgages)... 3,000
STOKES, Mary K., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company... 2,500
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE COMPANY to Ann E. Mitchell and others, executors, &c... 18,000
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE COMPANY to Edwin C. Sturges and another, executors... 18,000

Mechanics' Liens.

GREAT JONES ST, 7; W. & W. H. Bradley against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor... $836
GREAT JONES ST, 7; William H. Schmohl against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor... 595
UNIVERSITY PLACE, 60, n w corner of 10th St; W. and W. H. Bradley against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor... 1,159
UNIVERSITY PLACE, 60, n w corner of 10th St; W. H. Schmohl against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor... 967
TRINITY AV, s s, 100 ft s of 161st St, 25x100; John Clark against Winslow E. Buzby, owner; Robert Pickens, contractor... 68
3D AV, 2,886 to 2,894; the Henry Huber Company against Franklin A. Wilcox, owner; Charles A. O'Neill, contractor... 438
97TH ST, 311 East; William Barrow against Mrs. Jeanette Mehrbach, owner and contractor... 164
159TH ST, 657 to 667 East; Arthur Wriedt against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor... 171

Lis Pendens.

ACADEMY ST, w s, 100 ft n of Vermilye Av, 37.8x100; 185th St, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 150 x79.11; 179th St, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, [illegible] 105; 175th St, n s, 150 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x100; 176th St, n s, 150 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x100; Grand Av, e s, 232.5 ft n of 3d St, 115.9; Popham St, s s, 108.11 ft w of Anthony Av, 50x80; Anthony Av, e s, 20.7 ft n of 176th St prolonged, 53x142; High Bridge Road, s w corner of 5th Av, 226.5x107.1x—x161.7; 5th Av, e s at land of John Komanens, 35x37, being Lot 10, Block 3,199, Section 11, land map of City of New York; Audubon Av, e s, 31.11 ft s of 178th St, 50x95; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 180th St, 100x100; Elizabeth F. Stahlnecker against Benjamin F. Gerding and others, (action to obtain injunction, &c., restraining encumbrance, &c.;) attorney, J. A. Barratt.

LENOX AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 136th St, 25x75; Stephen P. Cox against Frederick Aldhous and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Koones.

PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING 15 73-100 acres, in Borough of Bronx; also, Lot 28, map of Clason Point, contains 5¾ acres; The Mutual Life Insurance Company against William M. Husson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

PLEASANT AV, e s, 34.3 ft n of 121st St, 16.8x98; William J. Willett against Charles M. Eller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Davidson.

108TH ST, 212 East; Margaret Ryan, individually and as administratrix, against Jeremiah J. Howe and others, (partition;) attorneys, Dunphy & Peassall.

63D ST, n s, 187.6 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x100.5; Irving Grinnell and others, trustees, &c., against George B. Dunn, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harison.

109TH ST, n s, 342.6 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x100.11; M. Adele Smith and another, executrix, &c., against Sarah Rubenstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

38—Central National Bank of Boston, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Aaron R. Stevens et al.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Dissenting, Justice Peckham.

55—A. Backus, Jr., & Sons et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Fort Street Union Depot Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Dissenting, Justice Harlan. (Justice Brown took no part in the decision of this case.)

69—The Savings and Loan Society, appellant, vs. Multnomah County, State of Oregon, et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Gray. Dissenting, Justice Harlan and Justice White. (Justice McKenna, not having been a member of the court when this case was argued, took no part in the decision.)

49—C. J. Smyth, Attorney General, et al., appellants, vs. George Smith et al., and 51—C. J. Smith, Attorney General, et al., appellants, vs. Henry L. Higginson et al—Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska.—Decrees affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan. (The Chief Justice took no part in the consideration and decision of these cases. Justice McKenna was not a member of the court when these cases were argued and submitted, and took no part in their decision.)

194—Herman Keck, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—In error to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—Judgment affirmed by a divided court.

580—Charles E. Pope, receiver, &c., petitioner, vs. the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railway Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

223—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Isaac W. Patrick et al.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Dismissed on motion of Solicitor General Richards, for the plaintiff in error.

302—The United States, appellant, vs. John Dobson.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Dismissed on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the appellant.

583—John Andersen, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the defendant in error.

591—Flint, Eddy & Co., appellant, vs. George Christall et al.—Motion to advance submitted by J. Langdon Ward in behalf of counsel for appellant.

151—Ambrose P. S. Stuart, appellant, vs. Kent K. Hayden, receiver, &c., et al., and 160—August T. Gruetter et al., appellants, vs. Ambrose P. S. Stuart et al.—Motion to reform decree submitted by Franklin W. Collins in behalf of G. M. Lambertson for the receiver.

553—Lars Thompson, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Utah.—Argument continued by John W. N. Whitecotton for the plaintiff in error, by L. T. Michener for the defendant in error, and concluded by J. W. N. Whitecotton for the plaintiff in error.

45—Josephine W. Wupperman, appellant, vs. the steamship Carib Prince, &c.—Argument commenced by Harrington Putnam for the appellant, and continued by J. Parker Kirlin for the appellee.

Call for to-day: 45, 79, 88, 415, 514, (and 515,) 99, (and 116,) 397, 8, 27, (and 15 and 16,) and 297.

Calendar for Tuesday, March 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 48 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Government causes. (Jury.)

7679—Herrman vs. Merritt.
7883—Downing vs. Merritt.
7884—Downing vs. Robertson.
7885—Downing vs. same.
7886—Same vs. same.
8025—Same vs. same.
8386—Strauss vs. same.
9267—Wellbacher vs. same.
9287—Steinhardt vs. same.
10744—Silverberg vs. same.
9381—Nesbith vs. same.
11060—Neuss vs. Hedden.
11165—Hecht vs. Robertson.
11273—Ferris vs. same.
11577—Wertheimer vs. same.
11417—Muser vs. same.
11470—Mills vs. same.
11090—Robbins vs. same.
11188—Toplitz vs. same.
14196—Dennison vs. same.
15698—Hussa vs. Erhardt.
18768—McCreery vs. Robertson.
18627—Sylvester vs. Robertson.
18628—Same vs. same.
18629—Same vs. same.
18630—Same vs. same.
18631—Same vs. same.
18632—Same vs. same.
18633—Same vs. same.
18634—Same vs. same.
18635—Same vs. same.
18636—Same vs. same.
18637—Same vs. same.
18638—Same vs. same.
18639—Same vs. same.
18759—Same vs. same.
18760—Same vs. same.
8906—Robbins vs. Robertson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

52—Bee vs. Yacht Vif.
100—N. Y. & South Brooklyn Ferry Co. vs. Tug W. H. Beard.
99—V. T. & Norwalk Steamboat Co. vs. ferryboat Columbia.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 362, 373, 377, 378, 381, 388, 389.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, J. J.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

7—People ex rel. McNamara vs. Moss.
8—People ex rel. O'Keefe vs. same.
13—Gall vs. Gall.
16—Hascall vs. King.
17—Gallagher vs. Minturn.
18—Braker vs. Com. Indemnity Assn.
19—Klein vs. Long.
20—Harris vs. Guggenheimer.
21—Byrne vs. Eastman Company.
24—Genet vs. De Graaf.
25—Kellogg vs. Ogden.
27—Youngs vs. Stoddard.
28—Hannigan vs. Smith.
30—Abele vs. Falk.
34—Merritt vs. Merritt.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—People &c., vs. Devine.
2—Same vs. Duffy.
3—Glickman vs. Loew.
4—Gillies vs. Ellis.
5—O'Brien vs. Ottenberg.
6—In re Hanna.
7—Levi vs. Levi.
8—Lynch vs. Lynch.
9—Lupier vs. Lupier.
10—Middlebrook vs. Poucher.
11—Murray vs. Haskin.
12—Haasters vs. Gibson.
13—Kernochan vs. Hughes.
14—Linderstein vs. Eq. Life Assn. Society.
15—Hall vs. Bloch.
16—Stanfield vs. Stanfield.
17—Doherty vs. Dennett.
18—Lynch vs. Lynch.
19—Swenson vs. Frame.
20—Bachanan vs. Little.
21—Aaron vs. Oberle.
22—In re Stuker.
23—People &c. vs. Baker.
24—Green vs. Green.
25—Hall vs. Hall.
26—Boas vs. Miller Bros. & Co.
27—Todd vs. Hoeber.
28—Tappen vs. Nash.
29—Smith vs. Sexton.
30—Old Pardee Coal Co. vs. Hunt.
31—Kline vs. Kline.
32—In re Consolidated Trust.
33—People &c. vs. Madison Square Bank.
34—O'Brien vs. Grieff.
35—McFarlan vs. McFarlan.
36—In re Consolidated Am. Reduction Co.
37—Dugro vs. Vandewater.
38—Roberts vs. Vanhorne.
39—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Adler.
40—Sanders vs. Porter.
41—Higgins vs. Coler.
42—Goetz vs. Janda.
43—Van Brunt vs. Spencer.
44—Blank vs. Goeritz.
45—Rankin vs. Tanner.
46—Wright vs. McFarland.
47—Steele vs. Eureka Safe & Lock Co.
48—Maggini vs. John Kress Brewing Co.
49—Knickerbocker Trust Co. vs. Suffolk Gas Co.
50—Suskind vs. Kropp.
51—In re Smith.
52—In re Goelet.
53—In re Shortland.
54—In re Hitchcock.
55—In re Longman.
56—In re Howell.
57—In re Boyd.
58—In re Egleston.
59—In re Wells.
60—In re Lister.
61—U. S. Glass Co. vs. Bretsfield.
62—In re Grand Boulevard & Concourse.
63—In re Unterstulzangs Verein.
64—Barro vs. Goldner.
65—City Bank of Hartford vs. Corey.
66—Kranshaur vs. Kranshaur.
67—Hassett vs. Grand State Provident Assn.
68—Murray vs. Curley.
69—O'Brien vs. Ottenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn vs. Cudlipp.
2—Andreas vs. Broadway.
3—Powell vs. Powell. Demurrers:
671—Stanton vs. Freund.
675—Goldmark vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
680—Marvin vs. Shaw.
683—Sprigg vs. Savage.
687—Eastman Co. vs. Sayles.
688—Same vs. same.
689—Same vs. same.
695—Schoveling vs. Ruben.
696—Hirsch vs. Ruben.
698—Johns vs. Ruben.
673—Koehler vs. Kessel.
700—Same vs. same.
701—Same vs. same.
676—New Home Sewing Machine Co. vs. Richter.
677—Same vs. same.
649—Rupprecht vs. Mills. Preferred cause.
5909—Dunlop vs. Gill.

SUPREME COURT—[illegible] to be called [illegible] Cases will be sent [illegible] Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

6961—Glennon vs. McGuire.
5665—Koch vs. Koch.
5577—Caruso vs. Caruso.
5245—N. Y. City Baptist Socy. vs. Ross.
5249—Same vs. Potter.
5301—Carroll vs. Schnatz.
5420—Kurzman vs. Lowry.
4637—Dickinson vs. Continental Trust Co.
5277—Anderson vs. Houghton.
5416—Mariano vs. Mariano.
5575—Ryan vs. Ryan.
5542—Hansen vs. Hansen.
5627—Cohn vs. Blenderman.
5126—Zutt vs. Zutt.
4585—Lant vs. McDonald.
5366—Koehler vs. Hughes.
5640—Murphy vs. Hadden.
5861—Butler vs. Tubichy.
5442—Hosey vs. Lounsberry.
5457—Louis vs. Hilgers.
5437—Holmgren vs. Holmgren.
5353—Whyte vs. Builders' League.
5920—Boyd vs. Boyd.
5340—Rosson vs. Hanson.
5866—Haber vs. Haber.
4307—Clason vs. Stewart.
6094—Lubin vs. Klinkowstein.
6089—Mattern vs. Manson.
5871—Dryer vs. Dryer.
5574—Erlwein vs. Erlwein.
5543—19th Ward Bank vs. Langenzen.
6236—Holliday vs. Holliday.
1540—Moses vs. Hoffman.
6192—Caporale vs. Benedetto.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6236.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Le Barbier, Herrmann, and Gray.

1—Frank Bailey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

13885—Stones vs. Stones.
14750—Bergman vs. Bernheimer.
14783—Connaughton vs. Met. St. Ry.
14824—Manis vs. Met. St. Ry.
15340—Fahrig vs. Morse Oil & Pharmaceutical Co.
15066—Sabatar vs. Levins.
3615—Hayman vs. Hobbs.
15373—Boas vs. Chatfield.
15433—Cameron vs. N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co.
15257—Toner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8944—Williams vs. Tamsen.
14721—Hill vs. Seitz.
14591—Troost vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15247—Golla vs. Fisher.
15396—Claypool vs. Baker.
14470—Erickson vs. The Mayor, &c.
13825—Kelly vs. Baker.
15257—Wilson vs. Freeman.
15260—Heyman vs. Kingman.
14892—Noonan vs. Obermeyer & Liebman.
13912—Webb vs. Roosevelt.
13154—Coppola vs. Cosgrove.
15244—H. B. Chaflin Co. vs. Schindelman.
15252—B. Goetz Mfg. Co. vs. Conway.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8106—Lamb vs. Flanagan.
8526—Franciosa vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
8536—Kingsley vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Co.
854—Belin vs. Harris.
4400—Gandersdorff vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
4314—Kelly vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
4539—Rafter vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
5968—O'Shea vs. Haner.
8496—Valentine vs. Gibson.
6706—Lynch vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
301—Abbruzzese vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 9546.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J. Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

8609—Stern vs. Stewart.
9046—Leland vs. Sun Printing and Pub. Co.
7492—Diggs vs. Metropolitan St. Ry. Co.
7663—French vs. Society of Select Guardians.
6195—McCauley vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8281—Volkening vs. Kilpatrick.
6356—Bean vs. Morrill.
8909—Chapman vs. Ogden.
8998—Same vs. same.
9117—Am. Boiler Co. vs. Levins.
6487—Tanny vs. The Mayor, &c.
9159—Burr vs. Blanc.
9160—Hoffman vs. Spratt.
9172—Cannon vs. Rogers.
9209—Rawitser vs. Whitney.
9232—R. Rothschild Sons vs. Jarkovsky.
9276—McGillen vs. Hupfel.
9284—Dean vs. Canfield.
9293—Fallon vs. Byrne. Inquest:
8580—International Tooth Crown Co. vs. Richmond.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Davy, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdams, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Werner, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Henry Bohlen.
2—Henry Bohlen.
3—Peter Mathews.
4—Annie M. Lyon.
5—John Patterson.
6—John Kurz.
7—Julia H. L. Leowolf.
8—James J. Mooney.
9—Mary E. Dwinelle.
10—James Brand.
11—Jane McGinnis.
12—Amalia Steinhardt.
13—Abbie Mathewson.
14—Mary Ashbeck.
15—Donald Davidson.
16—Abraham Astheim.
17—Mary A. Edson.
18—Sophia Rosenberg.
19—Emilie Bartells.
20—Louisa L. Conklin.
21—Gerhard H. Karstens.
22—Alexander S. Hunter.
23—Felix Govin Y. Pinto.
24—Daniel Mahon.
25—Hetty M. Gomez.
26—Louisa Bernstein.
27—Charles Fossing.
28—Shannette Disbecker.
29—Lillian De F. Bartlett.
30—Chilian F. Doane.
31—Peter Hayden.
32—Herman Muller.
33—August Krans.
34—Josephine Robert.
35—Bridget Sullivan.
36—Sarah Toomey.
37—John Cassidy.
38—Lucinda Dougherty.
39—William H. Field.
40—Theodore Kuttner.
41—Louis Lefkowitz.
42—James Heamill.
43—Frederick Jacobs.
44—Alfred E. Beach.
45—Robert Fitzgerald.
46—George J. Hamilton.

At 2:30 P. M.:
1343—Contested will of Frances Lyon.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.:
John Hastings,
Sigmund Ellreich,
Michael Dressel,
Henry W. Denicke,
Francisco Valdis Pulgaron,
Regina Sinsheimer.

At 2 P. M.:
Richard Goridt,
Robert Clarke,
Sophie Hochstaeder,
Harriet N. Cassidy.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

784—Horwitz vs. Hamburg-American Packet Co.
677—Perla vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
686—A. French Co. vs. Shapiro.
180—Stokes vs. Herbert.
181—Lehrer vs. Hamburg-American Packet Co.
189—Man. Shoe Co. vs. Sexton.
190—Scanlon vs. Gallagher.
202—White vs. Belmont.
260—Budweiser Brewing Co. vs. Fitzgibbon.
265—Falkenburg vs. Sexton.
266—Cohen vs. Breisach.
273—Piser vs. Levy.
281—Boker vs. Campbell Bicycle Mfg. Co.
282—McConnell vs. Bonnell.
288—Gilbert vs. Munsell.
287—Cochran vs. Murphy.
366—Kerr vs. Union Ry. Co.
355—Bartholomew vs. Gamble.
356—Martocci vs. Fasanelli.
357—Same vs. same.
364—Daly vs. O'Neill.
372—Liebermann vs. Friedlander.
373—Greenstein vs. Schrier.
374—Ludewich vs. Laycraft.
378—Hechter vs. Haney.
3390—Mayer vs. Schwab.
795—Crowley vs. Browning.
477—Bauman vs. Cusick.
484—R. M. Gilmour Mfg. Co. vs. Stettler.
486—Frank vs. Reed.

CITY COURT—Trial Term, Part III.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

848—Lasher vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
849—Neander vs. same.
362—Scheider vs. Samuel.
825—Friedman vs. Con. Traction Co.
3398½—McCluskey vs. Minch.
411—Donaldson vs. Kilpatrick.
248—Goddard vs. Schmohl.
2540—Heerwagen vs. Ritzman.
246—Man. Elec. Light Co. vs. Farrell.
250—Flanders vs. Cassidy.
346—Gottschalk vs. Stillgebauer.
317—Hirsch vs. Neubauer.
323—Spielman vs. Simon.
325—Egan vs. Kirk.
330—Kirwan vs. Barnes.
334—Landsberger vs. Friedman.
335—Ryer vs. Penna. R. R. Co.
342—Pioneer Iron Works vs. Bouchet.
345—Wagner vs. Wagner.
380—Bach vs. Moonellis.
387—McMonegal vs. Hunt.
388—Mulhall vs. Scanlon.
395—Toher vs. Stinard.
396—Lynch vs. Schubach.
409—Scheps vs. Hershfield.
826—Marshall vs. Stein.
442—Baldwin vs. Bossow Brothers' Mfg. Co.
446—Fox vs. Uhlig.
449—Connolly vs. Clark.
452—Corrigan vs. Schell.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be [illegible]

[illegible]
4075—Lakowitz vs. Jenkins.
3604—Greenheimer vs. Kelly.
4079—Hill vs. Quigley.
5422—Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. vs. Stanley Cycle Manufacturing Co.
2326—Grahn vs. Gudebrod Brothers.
4202—Von Bilkorn vs. Heyman.
3521½—R. E. Dietz Co. vs. Snow, Church & Co.
4046—Brande vs. Tim.
4184—Rock vs. Lenden.
4190—Ryan vs. Sattler.
4052—Keenan vs. Fennelly.
3410—Solomon vs. Tusco.
4216½—Tusch vs. German Savings Bank.
2833—Simons vs. Martin & Gibson Manufacturing Co.
4141—Wahle vs. Davis.
4161—Riley vs. Steinhardt.
3369—Bell vs. McKeever.
[illegible]—Foster & Schwing Manufacturing Co. vs. Flemming.
4882—Harris vs. Goodman.
4315—Crockett vs. Dempsey.
4383—Schoenfield vs. Rosenfield.
4155—Reiss vs. Loewsohn.
4316—McMahon vs. Zimmerman.
4321—Dickson vs. Burnet.
4412—Jackson vs. Williams.
4314—Thorne vs. Goodridge.
4294—Rubenstein vs. Mintz.
4369—Sanders vs. Mintz.
2361—Quick vs. Kenard.
4348—Guldner vs. Simonson.
4177—O'Reilly vs. Andrews.
3983—Over vs. Foote & Thorne Glass Co.
4451—Baxter vs. Davidson.
4380—Fausig vs. Ascher.

Highest number reached in regular call, 640.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.

1—Michael Connolly.
2—Patrick Barry.
3—William Robinson, Charles Howard, Joseph Kelly.
4—Philip M. Goodhard.
5—Davis Kessler.
6—Gustav H. Lehker.
7—Julia Morrells.
8—James Ryan, James Gallagher.
9—William Gray.
10—Frank Parascandolla.
11—Ernest Gatti.
12—Peter O'Reilly.
13—Calmon O'Kein.
14—William H. Willis.
15—Jennie Giordano.
16—Thomas Kevil.
Pleadings—
1—Francesco Nago.
2—Charles Eichle.
3—James Boyle.
4—Carl Tuck.
5—Martin Tracy.
6—Frederick Neiss, John Hutcheon.
7—Charles Brandt.
8—George W. Eckert, George W. Eckert.
9—Charles Baker, Henry Johnson.
10—Frank Davenport, Mamie Carr.
11—Thomas Nolan, John Flanigan, alias John Banks.
12—William Miller, William Miller.
13—Frederick Feldman.
14—Thomas Kane.
15—Hector Klinge.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Hennessy for the People.

1—William L. Stewart.
2—Thomas Fitzsimmons.
3—Robert Coleman.
4—Isaac Tittlebaum.
5—Jacob Muller.
6—David R. Burch.
7—James O'Toole.
8—Thomas Blackman.
9—John Howard, John Barrett.
10—Louis Eisenberg.
11—Jacob Fishman.
12—Henry B. Haynes.
13—Edward Gutfield.
14—Peter Hildenbrandt.
15—James Harah.
16—Frank Grallerenzo.
17—Joseph Connelly.
18—William F. Geordes.
19—Edward H. Schirmer.
20—Edward M. Tolman.
21—William Wilson.
22—Isidor Straus, Nathan Straus.
23—Morris Isaacs.
24—Harry Harris.
25—Benjamin Heath.
26—Benjamin Heath.
27—Frederick Kleinseroth.
28—Constant Boudouin.
29—Walter H. Norman.
30—John J. Pigott.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Gordon for the People. February Term continued in Part III. Court Room.

1—William J. Koerner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—March Term. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Walsh for the People.

1—Joseph Bergeniah.
2—Thomas McCabe.
3—Schimel Schienwitz.
4—Frank E. Childs, George W. Childs.
5—Edward Kelly.
6—Lucey Smith.
7—Charles Kuharich.
8—Philip Oswald.
9—Edward Crystal.
10—John Bernard.
11—Theresa Jung, Anna Jung.
12—William Voghts, Edward Dunn.
13—Christopher Presutti.
14—David Silverman.
15—Fergus O'Donnell.
16—Michael Goodwin.
17—Thomas Tully.
18—William J. Gallagher.
19—Giuseppe Gentiliano.
20—John Miller.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fursman, J.—Workal vs. Workal—William C. Arnold. Carpenter vs. Barry—(two cases)—Elbert Crandall. Clemens vs. Perrotti—Samuel B. Hamburger. Speir vs. Russell—Samuel B. Hamburger. Fischer vs. Friedel—Benjamin A. Jackson. Feder vs. Vreeland—Elbert Crandall.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—May vs. Condin—Edward Jacobs.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fursman, J.—Matter of Provident Company vs. O. P. Savings and Loan Association—William H. Ricketts.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Augustus Van Wyck, J.—Demurrer.

492—Schlieman vs. Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co.

General Calendar—

356—Lerzow vs. Lerzow.
357—Wuest vs. Reitz.
287—Hurst vs. Hurst.
358—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Corcoran.
359—Forbell, Jr., vs. Swinger.
360—Zwisler vs. Zwisler.
361—W. A. Gaines Co. vs. Quebe.
362—W. A. Gaines Co. vs. Burnes.
363—Leslie vs. Moses.
364—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Mulrenan.
365—Brennan vs. Fisher.
366—St. John vs. Garvey.
367—Derby vs. Derby.
368—Flynn vs. Cline.
369—Manheimer vs. Manheimer.
370—Bullenkamp vs. Bullenkamp.
371—Lake vs. Lagberg.
372—Engert vs. Board of Education, &c.
372½—Blue, administratrix of Farrall vs. Greenpoint Savings Bank.
373—Blue, administratrix, &c., vs. Greenpoint Savings Bank.
374—Hoffmann vs. Hoffmann.
375—Quantin, executor, &c., vs. Moody.
376—Dammann vs. Dammann and others.
377—Curtis vs. Dammann and others.
378—Palmer vs. Palmer.
379—Davenport, administrator, vs. White and others.
381—Davenport, administrator, vs. White.
382—Gastmeyer vs. Cohan.
383—Karutz vs. Loesch.
384—Wilson vs. Cross.
385—St. Luke's German Evangelical Lutheran Church vs. The City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Garretson, J.—Part II.—Gaynor, J.—Part III.—Maddox, J.—Part IV.—Hirschberg, J.—Part V.—Keogh, J.

851—Scanlon vs. Kahn.
1773—Stevens vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.
1361—Sutherland vs. Union Railway.
2251—Somerville vs. Kiely.
2268—Pickard vs. Nassau R. R.
2302—Nelson vs. Nassau Railroad.
466—Guerra vs. Towner.
2770—Meserole vs. Sinn.
2776—Fannery vs. Quigley.
2778—Barr vs. B. H. R. R.
2659—Byrnes vs. B. H. R. R.
4957—Wallace vs. Nassau R. R.
4900—Ledwith vs. Chemical Bank.
4976—Cook vs. White et al.
2759—Taylor vs. Nassau Railroad.
1824—Eastern Brewing Company vs. Brady et al.
1602—McLaren vs. Fisher.
1239—Wolf et al. vs. Pucci.
2117—Kenn vs. Nassau Railroad.
4954—Connery vs. same.
4981—Lynch vs. same.
4942—Haviland vs. B. H. R. R.
4884—Barnes vs. City of Brooklyn.
3736—Wille vs. Dilger.
4870—Kaiser vs. Long Island Railroad.
2420—Owens vs. Brill.
2167—Byrne vs. Nassau Railroad.
4518—McCarthy vs. Municipal Electric Co.
3986—Mahoney vs. Nassau Railroad.
4970—Deverman vs. Schneider.
4862—Dunn vs. Nassau Railroad.
2533—Richardson vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
2508—McCauley vs. Long Island Railroad.
4297—Lovett vs. Kohberger.
1071—Nickerson vs. Piel et al.
2294—McKenna vs. Nassau Railroad.
2762—Steckerman vs. Met. Street R. R.
427 and 428—Dykman vs. Keeney et al.
4895—Brady vs. Metropolitan St. R. R.
849—Skidmore vs. Lohman.
2389—Beck vs. Nassau R. R.
2548—Davis vs. Cassell.
2582—Henry vs. Nassau R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

2877—Hessell vs. Met. St. R. R.
2734—McLaughlin vs. Nassau R. R.
2555—Lichtenstein vs. Nassau R. R.
2326—Snediker vs. Nassau R. R.
2583—Griffin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2696—Gregouette vs. Brooklyn Wharf Co.
1891—Martin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
1882—McKnight vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
4524—Fisher vs. Wheeler.
2018—Uppington vs. City of Brooklyn.
1622—Fury vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
1623—Same vs. same.
2766—Johnson vs. Bardes.
2767—Same vs. same.
2703—Ebbitts vs. McCaldin.
2776—O'Mara vs. Colyer Brothers Lighterage.
1567—Goldman vs. Newman.
5010—Volkommer vs. Nassau R. R.
2715—Nilsson vs. Harris.
2570—Cohn vs. Homan et al.
565—Lyntz vs. Fletcher.
2572—Furco vs. Monsees.
1825—Abele vs. Hamilton.
2181—Tracy vs. Abele.
2615—Anderson vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1777—Baird vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
868—Schechtel vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3985—McCauley vs. Nassau R. R.
4943—Delabarre vs. Renwick.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2784.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Ira R. Gifford, Mary J. White, Sarah M. Parsons, Augustus H. Schmittman, William Jungk, Louis Bellener, Margaret E. Bridges, Katharina Geier, Dominick Strande, Catharine Schneider, William H. Sargenst, John A. Schmitt, George H. Heath, Peter McEneany, Charles E. Valentine.

The guardianship of Catharine E. and Ellen Smith.

The accounting of Stillman R. Walker and David F. Beck.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—7—Will of Henry Hoffman. 12—Estate of Annie M. Wheeler. 13—Will of Elizabeth Haslach. 14—Accounting of David McDonald. 16—Will of Margaret Melville. 17—Will of Abraham Nafis. 18—Edward Kane. 19—Accounting of Joseph N. St. John. 20—Will of Andrew F. Erickson.

Man Kills His Cousin at Athens, Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 7.—T. N. Sherman, a prominent farmer, was killed this morning by his cousin, "Tom" Sherman, in a law office in Athens, Tenn. The killing was the outcome of a family feud which has existed for several years, and in which a number of Shermans have lost their lives. The slayer gave himself up.

Fatal Fire at Elizabethtown, N. Y.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., March 7.—The residence of Mollie Burns, situated three miles from neighbors, was burned Saturday night, and Mrs. Burns, eighty-four years old, who lived alone, perished in the flames.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.07⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.45
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.37½
Butter, creamery, Western	.20

CHICAGO, March 7.—Flour quiet; No. 2 Spring wheat, 91@92½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 87c@$1; No. 2 red, $1.02¼; No. 2 corn, 28¾@29c; No. 2 yellow corn, 28¾@29c; No. 2 oats, 26¼@26⅝c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28¼@29c; No. 2 rye, 49½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 34@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.19; N. W., $1.23; prime timothy seed, $2.95; mess pork, per bbl, $10.20@$10.25; lard, per 100 lb, $5.07½@$5.10; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.90@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short, clear sides, (boxed,) $5.30@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

The principal influence brought to bear yesterday was the war scare, and throughout the session the market showed feverishness, with the undertone generally weak. The smaller class of investors were influenced to even up their accounts and withdraw by more warlike conditions in this country and Spain, growing out of the Maine incident. Opening easy at a decline of 3@6 points, there was a further loss of 3@4 points up to 12 o'clock, when the market was still unsettled. There was a partial recovery in the afternoon as a result of light buying by the stronger houses. The future list closed steady at a net loss of 7@11 points. Total sales, 165,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.10	6.10	6.02	6.02@6.04
April	6.06	6.06	6.05	6.05@6.07
May	6.15	6.15	6.08	6.09@6.10
June	6.15	6.15	6.08	6.10 ....
July	6.16	6.17	6.11	6.12@6.13
August	6.20	6.20	6.14	6.15@6.16
September	6.17	6.17	6.11	6.11@6.12
October	6.12	6.13	6.09	6.10@6.11
November	6.10	6.11	6.08	6.08@6.09
December	6.11	6.12	6.09	6.10@6.11
January	6.13	6.13	6.13	6.12@6.14

Southern spot cotton markets, middling: New Orleans, 5⅝c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5 11-16c; Wilmington, 6c; Norfolk, 6c; Baltimore, 6⅛c; Augusta, 6 1-16c; St. Louis, 5 13-16c.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d. December-January, 322s; March, 322⅛s; March-April, 322⅛s; April-May, 322⅛s; May-June, 322½b; June-July, 323s; July-August, 323s; August-September, 323s; September-October, 322@323; October-November, 322b; November-December, 322s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
May	100⅝	100 15-16	100 5-16	100⅝
July	91⅝	91⅝	91⅛	91⅝
Corn—				
May	34½	34 15-16	34⅝	34⅝
July	36	36	35⅝	35⅝
Oats—				
May	30½	30½	30½	30½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	....	....	....	102½
May	105¼	106⅛	104½	104⅝
July	90⅝	90⅝	90	90⅛
Corn—				
March	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛
May	30	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝
July	31⅛	31 5-16	30 15-16	31⅛
Oats—				
March	....	....	....	26
May	26 11-16	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝

BREADSTUFFS.

Although war rumors were plentiful the bulls derived little advantage other than a temporary bulge in the market shortly after the opening. This was attributed to the alleged disturbed relations between Russia and England. The early war talk involving our own country was considered more of a bearish factor than otherwise. The only other important feature of the day was a crop scare in September toward the close, leaving that option finally 1c higher than Saturday against small declines in the nearer deliveries. Crop advices assume greater importance every day, and as this, the most critical of months, progresses, are watched carefully by an increasing class of market patrons. On the whole, speculative business was one of the smallest seen in some time. There was no foreign interest in the market either for futures or spot wheat. Every one seemed waiting for further developments along political lines.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 7.—March, 98c; May, 96⅝@96¾c; July, 95¼c; No. 1 hard, $1.00¼; No. 1 Northern, 98¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., March 7.—No. 1 Northern, 98⅝c; May, 98⅞c; July, 96⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—No. 1 Northern, $1.01; No. 2 Spring, 93@94c; May, $1.03⅝.

Corn.

No. 2, 37¼c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31½c; No. 3, 31¼c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 33c; track mixed, 32@33c; track white, 33@39c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 58⅛@59c, free on board, afloat; State, 55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 40c, cost insurance, and freight, New York; 32½@33c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; opening navigation. SEEDS—Clover, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy, $3@$3.75.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.25@$5.60; Winter straights, $4.65@$4.75; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.30. RYE FLOUR—$2.85@$3.25. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 70@71c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 75@85c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80@85c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 48c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 7.—Flour—Dull; first patents, $4.85@$4.95; second patents, $4.75@$4.80; first clears, $3.70@$3.90; second clears, $2.70@$2.90.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.50@$10.75; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; 140 lb, 5⅝c; 120 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅞@6c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6⅝c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 5¾@5⅞c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c; pickled hams, 7⅝c; Western, green, 16 lb, 6⅞@7c; Western S. P., 7¼@7⅝c.

Tallow—City, 3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3⅞c. Lard 5.37½c; city lard, 5.15@5.20c; refined, South American, 6.15c; Continent, 5.75c; Brazil kegs, 7.30c; compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4⅛@4⅜c. Stearine—Oleo, 4⅝c; city lard stearine, 6c.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—Close: Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, 40 to 45 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 3d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 39s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s.

COFFEE.

Conservatism most marked governed the operations of the coffee trade. The news from Spain led some to prefer to liquidate their interests, and in this way sales for the day reached 6,250 bags, while the entire scope of the fluctuations was only a matter of 5 points. The market opened steady at unchanged prices, ruled quite featureless throughout the session, and closed dull at net unchanged prices.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
April	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
May	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
June	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
July	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
August	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
September	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
October	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
November	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
December	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
January	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00
February	..	..	..	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 8$400. Hamburg—Unchanged; sales, 15,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged to ¼f higher; total sales, 17,000 bags; January, 37.75; March, 36.50; April, 36.50; May, 36.50; June, 36.50; July, 36.75; August, 37.00; September, 37.25; October, 37.25; November, 37.50; December, 37.75. Rio, No. 7, 8$050.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20½c; prime crude, free on board mills, 16@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23c; off Summer yellow, 22¼c nominal; butter grades, 26@28c; prime white, 24½@25½c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 41@43c; American, boiled, 45@46c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 44@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based upon Wool Exchange official classications, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XXX, 32@33c; XX, 30@31c; X, 28c; fine unwashed, 20c; fine delaine, 30@31c; half blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 32c; quarter combing, 30@31c; coarse combing, 30c; half blood clothing, 27c; three-eighths clothing, 29@30c; quarter clothing, 28c; coarse clothing, 26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin—X and XX, 24c; fine unwashed, 17@18c; fine delaine, 27@28c; half blood combing, 29c; three-eighths combing, 31c; quarter combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 29@30c; half blood clothing, 26c; three-eighths clothing, 28@29c; quarter clothing, 27c; coarse clothing, 25c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana—Fine, 17@18c; half blood combing, 22c; three-eighths combing, 23@23½c; quarter combing, 22½@23c; common combing, 22c; braid combing, 20@21c; medium short combing, 23c; half blood clothing, 21c; three-eighths clothing, 21½@23c; quarter clothing, 21@22c; low clothing, 19c; Georgia and Southern, 23@24c.

METALS.

Iron, $6.75@$6.85; copper, 11.87½@12c; tin, 14.25@14.35c; spelter, 4.25@4.30c; lead, 3.80@3.87½c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.65; oil barrels, $3; pitch, $1.85. Spirits of Turpentine—Regulars and machines, 37c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; W G, $2.35; W W, $2.60.

SAVANNAH, March 7.—Turpentine, 35@39c. Resin—A, B, C, D, $1.25; E, $1.30; F, $1.40; G, $1.50; H and I, $1.65; K, $1.75; M, $1.80; N, $1.90; W G, $1.95; W W, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, March 7.—Turpentine unchanged. Resin, $1.25@$1.30.

CHARLESTON, March 7.—Turpentine, 35½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.40@$5.10 per 100 lb; stags and oxen, $2.75@$4.50; bulls, $3.25@$3.80; dry cows, $3.20@$3.25; dressed beef, 7@8½c.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; city-dressed veals, 9@11½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.75; lambs, $5.50@$6.20; dressed mutton, 7@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 7½@9c, a limited number reaching 9½c.

HOGS—$4.20@$4.45.

Ex-Premier of British Columbia Dead.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 7.—Theodore Davie, Chief Justice and ex-Premier of British Columbia, died to-day.

A BARGAIN COUNTER

FOR SALE.

The following first-class private dwellings, perfect in location, construction, and finish, having failed to sell promptly, can be purchased at reduction prices for cash over 4½% mortgages:

NO. 232 WEST 72D ST.
NO. 241 WEST 72D ST.
NO. 59 WEST 70TH ST.
NO. 503 WEST END AVE.
N. W. COR. 84TH STREET.

Take your architect or broker, examine, and send offer to

CHARLES BUEK, architect and owner,
109 WEST 42D ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY! BEGINNING MARCH 7th, an opportunity is offered to secure one of the best built 22-foot houses on East 72d St.

We Recommend This Purchase.

Apply promptly; present tenant wishes to renew lease; owner anxious to sell.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
5th Av., Cor. 52d St.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 58TH ST., near Madison Av., 20.6 wide, with butler's pantry extension, for sale at a very moderate price and easy terms. Would also exchange or lease for a term of years. JOHN N. GOLDING, 9 Pine St. and 543 5th Av., near 45th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT,
123 WEST 55TH STREET.
17-foot house. Two-story extension. Unusually attractive. Moderate rent.
Apply JAS. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.
Or Janitor, 108 West 55th Street.

AT $2,250 PER ANNUM—The modernized dwelling 34 East 60th St. Apply to
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
5th Av., corner 52d St.

LARGE LINE WEST SIDE HOUSES, $600 TO $2,000; flats all prices. STEVENS, 93d and Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

AT $1,100 PER ANNUM.
Very desirable Apartment of 8 rooms and bath; newly decorated; open plumbing; Kenmore, 238 West 57th St.; two elevators; excellent service, &c. HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents, 5th Av., corner 52d St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

For Sale—Factory, with Power, 124, 126, and 128 Freeman St., Brooklyn; occupancy May 1; three-story brick building, occupied by Brooklyn Wire Nail Co., with boilers, engines, shafting, belting, electric light dynamo; owners will take in part payment mortgage to suit purchaser. A. R. WHITNEY & CO., 29 Broadway, New York City.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city by elevated, cable, or surface railroads. Central Park and Riverside Drive to Grant's Tomb two blocks distant.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT.—Fully furnished, Miss Thompson's Cottage at Norfolk, Conn.; furnace, open fireplace, running water. Apply to EDWARD V. THORNALL, 56 Pine St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

POPULAR NUTLEY, N. J., offers several modern houses, with pleasant grounds, shade, &c., at rentals $450 to $600; quite near station. Apply to P. F. GUTHRIE, opposite Nutley Station, or J. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Downtown Buildings to Let.
BROAD ST.
COENTIES SLIP.
CHAMBERS ST.
MURRAY ST.
WATER ST.
WEST ST.
NORTH MOORE ST.
ALSO PARTS OF BUILDINGS.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

DESIRABLE STORE AND BASEMENT ON Fourth Avenue, adjoining 23d Street. To lease; Suitable for watchmaker; jeweler, Art Furnishings and Upholstery; Men's Furnishing Goods, Stationery, Optical Goods, Surgical Instruments, Milliner, &c. Owing to the Junction at 4th Avenue and 23d Sts. of the various cross-town and up-town lines, this is a very Choice location, the store being surrounded with the best class of buildings and active business trade. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

FOR RENT.
THE MENDELSSOHN ROOMS,
108 West 55th St., for a term of years; dancing hall, 48x53; small hall, 25x31; living apartment and dressing rooms on second floor. Apply JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

A FINE BUILDING ON BROADWAY, WEST side, below 23d Street; can be leased. From May 1st, or before if desired. Passenger elevator and steam heat. Floor lighted by end and side windows. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

[illegible] PROPRIETORS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

[illegible] HOUSE, NOW OPEN. [illegible] first-class hotel in Lakewood charging [illegible] rates. Send for rates, circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City. [illegible] trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
The [illegible] of water from our own artesian well.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

[illegible] RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J. [illegible] on the beach; capacity 400; strictly [illegible] in all appointments; hot and cold sea [illegible] baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing [illegible] and Saturdays; send for booklet; [illegible] and European plan. CHAS. R. MYERS.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management. A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. SHILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Kentucky Av., 100 feet from beach; steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to street level; $2.00 per day; $8 to $14 per week. L. V. STICKNEY.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GENTLEMEN forming fine tailoring club desire additional members; results economy; liberal credits. PARTICULARS, Box 167 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to wait on lady; first-class city reference. 980 6th Av., Molloy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and laundress; American family preferred; city references; no cards. 235 East 75th St., O'Neil's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; best city and personal references. 643 Lexington Av.; ring O'Connor's bell. No cards.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; private family; willing and obliging. 1,054 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day as cook or laundress; will do housecleaning; sleep home; references from first-class families. 512 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a respectable Scotch woman; by day; good plain cook, and any other work in private family; city reference. P., 257 West 42d St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two respectable young girls; one as cook; the other as waitress; first-class references. M. M., 18 James St., Newark, N. J.

COOK.—By young woman; excellent cook; assist with washing; city or country; best city reference. 256 West 47th St., one flight.

COOK.—By experienced cook; five years' finest references; in private family; city or country. 174 East 127th St.

COOK, &c.—By young woman to cook and do plain washing in private family; best city references. D., Box 830, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent references. 404 West 55th St., 1st floor.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands all kinds of baking; best city reference. 220 East 34th St. Larson.

COOK.—By an experienced Swedish cook in small family; by day, week, or month; best city reference. 1,107 Park Av., care Mrs. Johnson.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. 206 East 26th St.

COOK, &c.—By girl as competent cook and assist with washing; American family; best city references. A. C., Box 821, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman, Swede, as good cook in private family; good city reference. W., Box 341, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; best city reference. Malone, 204 East 65th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By an American Protestant to do work by day or do family washing in or out of house; best city references. L. D., 162 East 23d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class cutter and fitter; desires more engagements in private families; $2 per day; supplies imported models; best references. Louise, 1,242 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Educated, French, as governess to small children; takes entire charge, or useful companion to lady; good sewer; references. 380 Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to recommend highly her French nursery governess to family going to Europe; French, Spanish, and English languages. Juliette, 71 West 54th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper; widower's family preferred; best reference. Refinement, Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—A middle-aged woman wishes housework by the day or week. Kenny, 228 East 28th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman for general housework; good cook and laundress; city reference. 229 West 27th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent French maid; first-class mistress; understands dressmaking; hairdresser; thoroughly understands her duty as a maid; best references. A., Box 322, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young German girl; good seamstress; willing and obliging; as lady's maid or to children. Call or address Miss E. Kappes, 154 East 50th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent dressmaker; can cut and fit well, and is a good packer; first-class reference. M. S., 46 East 10th St.

MAID, &c.—By a competent maid; good dressmaker; city reference. 591 Park Av., care J. McCabe.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By the day or will take fine washing home; first-class reference. Webster, [illegible] West 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; first-class reference. 55 West 11th, [illegible] Green's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 302 West [illegible] St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress in a private family; best city reference. [illegible] West 26th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse, engagement [illegible] care for invalid or feeble elderly person; physicians' references; trained attendant. 212 East [illegible] St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse, to take charge [illegible] infant from birth; good city references. 905 [illegible] Av., second bell.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist [illegible] other work; good reference. Murray, 355 [illegible]

NURSE.—By young woman, stranger in city, [illegible] nurse; good sewer; best [illegible] 4th Av., second bell.

NURSE.—[illegible] nurse or maid to children [illegible] sewer; excellent city references. M., Box 276, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced nurse to take entire charge of infant from birth; doctors' and personal city references. 34 West 87th St., present employer's.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, PARLORMAID—MAID, SEAMSTRESS.—By two young Protestant girls; one as waitress or parlormaid; other as maid and seamstress; in good private family; together or separate; experienced; references. A. K., 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—In good private family; capable of taking butler's place; best private family city reference; willing and obliging; wages, $20. H., Box 302, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; private family; best city references. Call 345 West 55th St.

WAITRESS.—Fully competent; best city references; wages $25. M., 304 East 33d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his butler and valet as first-class in every respect. 63 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly English trained servant; best city references; last employers can be seen. M., Box 278, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; single; competent; reliable; tall; best Paris and city references. Butler, 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly competent; quick at table and obliging; best city references. Johnson, 430 4th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a first class French butler; throughly competent; best city references. Pierre, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a respectable man as butler in a private family; first-class city references; city or country. 147 East 29th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Married; no family; steady country place; willing, obliging; not afraid of work; moderate wages with rooms, has own furniture; first-class references. William, 217 West 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; personal reference from present employer. M., 430 West 18th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Protestant; married; one child of eight years; life experience in greenhouse; vegetables, fruits, lawns, care of stock; also care management of a gentleman's first class place; best five years' reference from last place. Gardner, 374 Mill Street Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Strictly first-class; age 34; married; two children; fourteen years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., 43 Greenwich Av.

GARDENER and GROWER.—By German; single, 39; life experience; conversant in all branches of horticulture; good manager; greenhouses, vegetable, fruit, graperies, lawn ornamentation and design being a specialty. Care of Frank Dawson, 232 West 33d St.

GARDENER.—By a married man; three young children; has a thorough knowledge of farming and management of a gentleman's place; fourteen years in present place. M. R., Box 109, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Scotch; single; age, 30; thoroughly experienced in all branches of gardening on private place; excellent references. William Davie, 234 East 25th St.

GARDENER.—By Dane; 36; single; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; fifteen years of first-class references. Gardener, Box 201 Times Office.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman, married, without children, large experience, where practical gardener is required; references. H. T., Box 142 Times Office.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND COACHMAN.—By groom or second coachman with private family; first-class, sober man; understands business thoroughly; height, 5 feet 8 inches; city, or country preferred. B., 208 West 77th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Lady going to Europe wishes to place her second man; highly recommended. Inquire 430 5th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede in private family; has knowledge of brasses, silver, windows, attend to furnace; also help wait on table; willing and obliging in any capacity; highest city references. Ernst Delad, 156 East 27th St., care Mrs. Keiner.

Valets.

VALET.—By young Swiss Frenchman as valet or companion; experienced; good land and sea traveler; four years' best city reference. E. C., 112 West 21st St.

VALET.—By an Englishman; excellent references; disengaged. E. T., 326 East 42d St.

Miscellaneous.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, 30 YEARS' REFERENCE, desires a position, city or country, to care for horse, cow, or kitchen garden. J. Horan, care of S. Matthews, 201 St. Ann's Av.

BOY.—Boy 18; make himself useful; city or country; reference. 235 East 26th St., Frank Travers, care Maher.

HOUSE BOY or USEFUL MAN.—A young man, 20, as house boy or useful man; willing and obliging; good reference. J. M., Box 323, 1,269 Broadway.

FARMER and GARDENER.—By a German-American to take charge of gentleman's place; understands farming and gardening in all its branches; also greenhouse and laying out and grading new place; married; no family; five years' best of reference from last employer. J. B., Box 176, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By a stenographer and Remington operator of nearly four years' experience; thorough knowledge of mimeograph and all routine office work; highest references furnished. Accuracy, Box 108 Times.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paperhanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

MRS. ROCHEPORT: I was speaking of Ripans Tabules the other day when our maid, who was in the room, said: "I know what those are and I have been after taking them myself and they have done me lots of good." Then she went on to tell us that she used to have "a horrid burning feeling" in her stomach after eating and some pain, and altogether felt so uncomfortable most of the time that it made it hard for her to do her work. She had heard us speaking of Ripans Tabules some time before and saying how good they were for indigestion and things like that, so she thought she would try them. She had been taking them for a month with so much benefit that now she tells other people about them every chance she gets, for she thinks they are "just splendid," and she never has any more of those horrid feelings any more and feels so glad she has found something to help her.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. [illegible] One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

FISCHER PIANOS.

Special attention is called to our superb stock of New Pianos—Grand and Upright, encased in rare and beautiful woods in Artistic and Chaste Designs.
104,000 Pianos sold and in use since 1839.
SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES
Cash or Easy Payments.
A Large Stock of Pianos for Rent.
33 UNION SQUARE—WEST.
Between 16th and 17th Streets, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

The New York School of Oratory
and for the cure of STAMMERING.
1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way.
Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as The Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.—Dated New York, February 21, 1898.

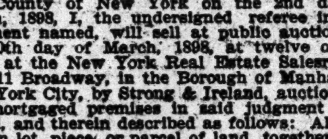
EDWARD SCHMIDT,
HENRY R. STEELE,
ALBERT F. HUNT, JR.,
HARRY D. KITTINGER,
CHARLES P. BLANEY,
WILLIAM H. THITCHENER,
JOSEPH F. DARLING,
WILLIAM P. DOUGHERTY,
RALPH KIRBY,
JOHN F. MEYER,
CARLOS V. SCHUMANN,
FREDERICK W. LANG,
ALBERT MACHOLD,
THOMAS CUSTY.

BREWSTER, JAMES B., & CO.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JAMES B. BREWSTER & CO., (Reorganized,) incorporated, lately doing business at 311 to 319 West 43d Street, in the City of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said James B. Brewster & Co., (Reorganized,) for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 28, 1898.
SHERMAN EVARTS, Assignee.
WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Attorney for Assignee, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ELIAS KEMPNER, plaintiff, vs. WALTER B. ATTERBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 2nd day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street, distant eastwardly from the easterly line of the Third Avenue two hundred and ten feet, and running thence southerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue, ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the centre of the block; thence easterly parallel to the said southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the last mentioned line twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated March 4th, 1898. CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.
BACKUS & MANNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.



Centre of block.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven and 12-100 dollars, with interest from the 18th day of February, 1898, and the costs of this action, amounting to $370.70, with interest thereon. Also unpaid taxes and assessments, and water rates, amounting approximately to Four hundred and fifty-seven and 80-100 ($457.80) dollars. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure the sum of Twenty-four Thousand Dollars, with interest thereon.
CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE,
m8-2aw3wTu&F&m29 Referee.

WASHINGTON

[illegible] Programmes, time tables, etc., free from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

42D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable second floor back room; also hall room, with board; references.

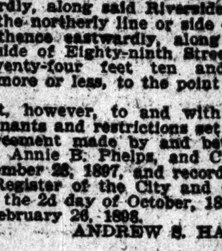
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against EDWARD B. BLACK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment duly appointed, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York on Wednesday, the 23d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Solomon De Walltears, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street with the westerly line or side of West End Avenue, said point being at the southwest corner of a plot of land heretofore conveyed by Julia A. Clark and Cyrus Clark to John O. Baker by deed bearing date May 11, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County May 13th, 1887, in Liber 2,068 of conveyances, page 51; running thence northwardly, along said last-mentioned land and parallel with West End Avenue, seventy-five feet eight and one-half inches; thence eastwardly, still along said land conveyed to John O. Baker and parallel with Eighty-ninth Street, one hundred and twelve feet; thence northwardly, still along said land conveyed to Baker, and parallel with West End Avenue, fifty-eight feet six and five-sixths inches, to the southeasterly corner of a lot of land heretofore conveyed by Cyrus Clark and Julia A. Clark to Edwin Parsons by deed bearing date June 2d, 1894, and recorded June 4th, 1894, in said Register's office in Section 4 of conveyances, Liber 33, page 460; thence westerly, along said last-mentioned land and parallel with Ninetieth Street, to Riverside Drive or Avenue; thence southwardly, along said Riverside Drive or Avenue, to the northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along said northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street, one hundred and seventy-four feet ten and three-fourths inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to and with the benefit of the covenants and restrictions set forth in a certain agreement made by and between Mary L. Parsons, Annie B. Phelps, and Cyrus Clark dated September 28, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 2d day of October, 1897.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.
ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



89th Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the property, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $106,689.58 and interest thereon from February 14, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $1,048.97, with interest thereon from February 24, 1898; and together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $1,442.16 and interest.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.
ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY,
mh1-2aw3w&mh22 Referee.

FOURTH AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET.—Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—IGNATZ BOSKOWITZ, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered on the 10th day of December, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, County, and State, on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant eighty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street with said easterly side of Fourth Avenue; thence running easterly and parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches; thence running westerly and again parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches to said easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches to the point of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, upon a certain map entitled "Map of One Hundred and Twenty-eight acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dykman, deceased, known as the Fort George property, dated September 15th, 1868, R. Ross, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York November 7th, 1868, as Map 697, and which parcel is distinguished and known thereon as No. 135, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the street laid out by Commissioners of Central Park, and designated on said map as Hillside Street, at the south-easterly side of Plot No. 134, on said map; thence running southwesterly along said south-easterly side of Plot No. 134 on said map, two hundred and twenty-six feet two inches to the land of Thomas J. Powers; thence running south-easterly along the land of Thomas J. Powers fifty feet; thence running northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Plot No. 136, on said map, two hundred twenty-six feet four inches to the centre of Hillside Street, and thence running northwesterly along the said centre line on Hillside Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1897. ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898.
ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 28th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1898.
ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

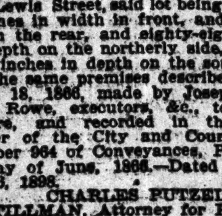
The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to March 15th, 1898, same hour and place. Dated New York, February 28th, 1898.
ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LEWIS STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—HENRY STEERS, plaintiff, against JOHN E. HOFFMIRE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, commencing at a point on the westerly line of Lewis Street, distant ninety-seven feet eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lewis and Seventh Streets, thence running southerly along said westerly line of Lewis Street twenty-four feet six inches, thence westerly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to a point in the easterly line which bounds a lot (now or lately belonging to Samuel A. Fanshaw) in the rear of the lot hereby conveyed; thence northerly along said easterly line of said adjoining lot to a point distant ninety-seven feet six inches northerly from said northerly line of Seventh Street, thence easterly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to the westerly line of Lewis Street at the point or place of beginning, and known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-three (223) Lewis Street, said lot being twenty-four feet six inches in width in front, and twenty-five feet wide in the rear, and eighty-eight feet nine inches in depth on the northerly side, and ninety feet eleven inches in depth on the southerly side, and being the same premises described in a deed dated April 18, 1866, made by Joseph M. Price and James Rowe, executors, &c., to said John E. Hoffmire, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 964 of Conveyances, Page 510, on the 18th day of June, 1866.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.
CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.
G. S. P. STILLMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is [illegible] with interest from February 5th, 1898. The unpaid taxes are approximately [illegible]
CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.
m1-2aw3wTu&F&m24

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

[illegible] pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. [illegible] Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the [illegible] day of August next.—Dated New York, the [illegible] day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator. HENRY E. KLOCH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-1aw6mTu

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 56 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1897.—ANGELINA M. DE QUESADA, Executrix. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Executrix, 56 New Street, New York City. n9-1aw6mT

DUVAL, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE DUVAL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 31, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1897. MARGARET DUVAL, Administratrix. JOSEPH G. GAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. o26-1aw6mTu

GEHLERT, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD GEHLERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1897. SOPHIA GEHLERT, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, attorneys for executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. o19-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 8th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1897.—WILLIAM PERCY MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. n9-1aw6mT

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d7-1aw6mTu

RIDLEY, CARRIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE RIDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of BOWERS & SANDS, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. LEOPOLD GUSTHAL, FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. s28-1aw6mTu

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Glover, Sweezy & Glover, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Att'y's for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-1aw6mTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., Mch.8, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch.22, 9 AM	Kais.W.d.G.Apr.12,9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch.29, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., Apl. 19, 9 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen ....Thurs., Mch. 31, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse..........Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Werra...Mch. 12, 10 AM	Ems.......Apl. 2, 10 AM
Kai.Wm.II.Mh.19, 10 AM	Aller......Apl. 16, 10 AM
Fulda...Mch. 26, 10 AM	Werra......Apl. 23, 10AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

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TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

Normannia, Mch.24,9 AM	Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 7,9 AM	Normannia, May 19,9AM
F.Bismarck, Apr.28,9 AM	A.Victoria, May 26,9 AM

First Cabin $75 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30
Twin Screw Pass'r Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Patria...Mch. 12, 8 AM	Palatia....Apr. 9, 7 AM
Phoenicia..Mch. 19, 3 PM	Pretoria...Apr. 16, 2 PM
Pennsylv'a, Mch,26,8 AM	Patria.....Apr. 23, 7 AM

First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

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NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL......March 9	ST. PAUL.........March 30
ST. LOUIS.....March 16	ST. LOUIS..........April 6
NEW YORK...March 23	PARIS..............April 13

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

FRIESLAND....March 9	WESTERNLAND. Mar23
KENSINGTON. March 16	SOUTHWARK.....Mar. 30

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon	Teutonic, April 6, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon	Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon	Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon	Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,340 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and July 26, according to tide. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rates $60 and upwards.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
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La Gascogne....March 5	La Bourgogne......April 2
La Normandie..March 19	La Bretagne.........April 9
La Champagne..Mar. 26	La Normandie..April 16

Gen'l Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39, N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MINNEWASKA.............................March 12
For freight and passage apply to
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General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
DORIC, via Honolulu...................March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu...................March 22, 1 P. M.
BELGIC......................................April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu....................April 12, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu..................April 21, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF INDIA, March 28, May 30, Aug. 1
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 18, June 20, Aug. 22
EMPRESS OF CHINA, May 9, July 11, Sept. 12
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**
MIOWERA, April 7. WARRIMOO, May 5.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
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From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania...Mch. 12, 9 AM	Aurania, Mch. 30, 10 AM
Etruria...Mch. 19, Noon	Umbria...April 2, 10 AM
Campania, Mch. 26, 9 AM	Lucania...April 9, 3 AM

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VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Obdam, Saturday, March 12, 10 A. M.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, March 19, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

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Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

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Alexandra.........Mar. 12th	Victoria...............Apl. 24

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ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest.
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Superb Passenger Accommodations.

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Algonquin, Sat., Mch. 12	Iroquois, Wed., Mar. 16

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& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
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8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday, Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

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6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

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Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car, Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

HURLBUT WILL CASE

William H. Hurlbut Undergoes Examination by Counsel for Both Sides.

HIS MEMORY IS REFRESHED

The Son-in-Law's False Valuation of Property—The Witness Tells of Having His Father's Security Box Opened.

Surrogate Fitzgerald heard more testimony yesterday in the contest over the will of Henry A. Hurlbut, brought by his son, Henry A. Hurlbut, and his granddaughter, Mrs. Bolton Hall. William H. Hurlbut, the testator's other son and principal beneficiary, was on the stand through the greater part of the day, and his examination was only temporarily suspended when it was found that a check book demanded by Joseph H. Choate had not been produced. Mr. Choate is handling the contestants' case, and as usual he had a number of tilts with John E. Parsons, the opposing attorney.

Mr. Hurlbut's re-direct examination yesterday morning by Mr. Parsons disclosed the fact that he had informed himself on several matters, of which he professed himself totally ignorant when Mr. Choate was cross-examining him. This brought forth many sarcastic comments from the contestants' attorney.

Mr. Parsons drew from the witness the statement that he had found the amount of taxable personal property belonging to his father to be only $70,000, and the $200,000 valuation had been made because he did not think it would exceed that sum. He said he now knew that the total taxable and non-taxable personal property was at least $850,000. As to his valuation of the real estate at $5,000 instead of $13,000, he explained that he did not know the value of the tax title on the Laight Street property, which had been held under such title for thirty-five years, and was worth $8,000.

Destruction of Papers.

Mr. Parsons went over at great length the facts of the destruction of books and papers by the witness, which were the property of the decedent. He asked the nature of these papers, and the question being allowed, Mr. Hurlbut said the papers destroyed were mainly old invitations and a letter from an ex-policeman asking the testator to get him a position.

When Mr. Choate took the witness in hand again he asked: "Has your recollection been refreshed since the last hearing?"

Mr. Hurlbut said he had had time to think matters over, and spoke of the Laight Street house.

"Did you not know," asked Mr. Choate, "that you were submitting your son-in-law, L. Stewart Wing, to the pains and penalties of perjury by getting him, a young and unsophisticated man, to make a false valuation?"

Mr. Hurlbut said he knew there were penalties, and Mr. Choate said it was evident the witness did not know what they were. "All that was done through ignorance," said Mr. Hurlbut for the tenth time.

Mr. Choate brought the witness to the night of his father's death. He said his father died at 6:10 in the evening; that he (the witness) arrived at 10, that Mrs. Hall left at 10:15, and that shortly thereafter he found that the key to his father's security box was missing. It was at the suggestion of a maid, he said, that he had sent for a locksmith to open the box.

"Was there such urgent need of doing this that you could not wait until your father's body was cold?" asked Mr. Choate.

"It was not broken open that night, but the next morning. I knew what was in it and did not consider it safe where it was."

"You don't think any one else in the house would have broken it open, do you?"

"No."

"So you broke it open yourself?"

Demand for Checkbooks.

Mr. Choate demanded the production of certain checkbooks between the dates of Oct. 23, 1880, and March 1, 1887. He said that it had been proved that the testator had between these dates given large sums of money to the witness. Mr. Hurlbut promised to bring them if they were in existence.

Mr. Choate asked the witness about a great number of checks paid to his firm, ranging from $1,000 to $38,000, but he could remember nothing about them. The witness was finally allowed to go until the books were produced.

Mary Prendergast, a laundress in the Hurlbut house for eight years, testified that she saw William destroy a great lot of his father's papers on the three days following the death. Mrs. Bolton Hall, the witness said, was always treated as if she were Mr. Hurlbut's daughter.

The case will go on again to-morrow.

MORE GOLD ON THE WAY.

The Amount Now Due or Arrived Since Feb. 25, $9,900,000.

Further engagements yesterday of gold in Europe amounting to $2,350,000 increased the amount due here, or arrived since the western tide set in on Feb. 25, to $9,900,000. The consignees are: National City Bank, $2,600,000; Lazard Frères, $1,500,000; L. Von Hoffmann & Co., $1,050,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $2,000,000; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $500,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $1,650,000; Muller, Schall & Co., (Havana account,) $600,000; total, $9,900,000.

To this European gold may be added gold coin and bullion received from various sources, which increase the gold gain here by from $300,000 to $400,000. The Bank of New York, for instance, has received $100,000 by mail from San Francisco.

The first gold by this series of shipments arrived on Saturday by the Lucania. It was $280,000, divided equally between the National City Bank and L. Von Hoffmann & Co. This was yesterday sent to the Assay Office. The La Gascogne, which arrived yesterday, brought $600,000 for Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $780,000 for Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and four cases, amount not made public, for L. Von Hoffmann & Co. The consignment for Heidelbach Ickelheimer & Co. went to the Fourth National Bank.

BROOKLYN'S ALLEGED SCANDALS

The Grand Jury Begins Its Work on Mr. Willis's Records.

The Kings County Grand Jury began yesterday to investigate the alleged scandals in the City Works Department of Brooklyn under Theodore B. Willis's administration as Commissioner. No witnesses appeared before them. The morning was spent in listening to Assistant District Attorney John F. Clarke, who presented the case to them and submitted the books of the department for their inspection and investigation. The Grand Jury will probably hear no witnesses until it has carefully examined the records and the evidence obtained by Controller Coler's experts, which will no doubt take several days.

James McKeen of the Brooklyn League yesterday defended the action of that organization in submitting the investigation of the City Works scandals to a committee headed by Mr. Willis's predecessor, and containing as members Mayor Wurster's predecessor and two of Mr. Willis's fellow-members in Mayor Wurster's Cabinet. Alfred T. White, City Works Commissioner under Mayor Schieren, refused to serve as Chairman of the committee, declaring it to be improper that he, as Mr. Willis's predecessor, should be asked to investigate his administration.

Mr. McKeen said he thought the league had acted rightly in referring the scandal to "a committee composed of gentlemen especially familiar with the functions of the Department of City Works." He regretted, he said, that Mr. White had refused to act, and explained that the league had no disposition to "enter rashly upon an investigation independent of the District Attorney."

New York University Commencement.

The regular monthly meeting of the Council of the New York University was held yesterday afternoon in the University Building, twenty-two members of the council being present. It was decided that instead of holding three commencements of the various departments, as heretofore, only two should be held, that of the Medical Department on May 18 at the Metropolitan Opera House, and that of all other departments on June 9.

[illegible]

Accusations of George Lilley Against W. R. Bronk and Many Others Denied.

George Lilley, a wealthy business man of Waterbury, Conn., has begun suit against two residents of this city and a number of residents of Westchester County, alleging that they were all banded together to defraud him of some valuable property which he owned at Torrington, Conn., but which is now in the possession of William R. Bronk, a lawyer with offices at 30 Broad Street, who, with G. Harry Lester, who lives at the Buckingham Hotel, is described as the chief conspirator. With them as codefendants are Samuel Watson, one of the leading lawyers of Peekskill, who has practiced law in that city for twenty-five years or more; J. F. Howland, one of the most prominent real estate dealers of Sing Sing, who has been in business in that place all of his life, and has unquestioned reputation for probity, and Henry J. Hume, a real estate dealer, with elaborately furnished offices in the Home Life Building, at 256 Broadway, whose sister is Mrs. Norman L. Munro. There are more named in the papers, and all are alleged to have been in the scheme to defraud Lilley out of his property, which he values at $200,000.

The suit has been begun in the Fairfield (Conn.) County Court. Lilley alleges that Lester introduced him to Bronk for the purpose of getting him to buy a tract of farm land overlooking the Hudson River in Westchester County, and arranged for seemingly accidental meetings between Lilley and the other defendants, all of whom exalted the value of the property which Lilley was to buy, so that he was finally induced to exchange his Torrington property for the Hudson River property, giving $15,000 cash besides. The Hudson River property is said in the complaint not to be worth more than the mortgages which cover it, which amount to $44,000. The complaint indicates Lester as the active man in the conspiracy, and Bronk is alleged to be the man who put up the necessary money to engineer the scheme.

Mr. Bronk was seen yesterday afternoon, and he characterized the whole proceeding as most farcical, saying that the suit would never be brought to trial. He exhibited a general release which Lilley gave him after they had completed their transaction, which he says will prove a sufficient defense to any suit. He says the first proposition to buy came from Lilley, and at his solicitation he purchased an extra tract of land adjoining that which he already owned, because Lilley wanted 1,000 acres to cut up into villa sites, as he and Lester had a scheme to lay out a village and call it Oscawana Park.

Bronk says that Lilley repented of his bargain after a few months, the exchange having been completed about a year ago, and desired to call the transaction off. Bronk refused. He says that the absurdity of the whole affair lies in the fact that there are a lot of defendants with whom he is alleged to be in conspiracy whom he never saw, and that others are among the most respectable business men of Westchester County. He says that Lester, far from profiting by the transaction, is out of pocket.

JAPANESE MISSIONARY WEDS.

Yoshisuke Hirose of Brooklyn Wins a New Jersey Maiden.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., March 7.—Yoshisuke Hirose, a Japanese missionary, in charge of the Prospect Street Mission in Brooklyn, married this evening Miss Barbara Gebhardt. The wedding took place at the home of William Schneider, in Upper Montclair. The Rev. Dr. Steele of Brooklyn officiated. The couple met first at Wheaton College, near Chicago, where they were taking theological studies.

They will live in Brooklyn, where the bridegroom expects to conduct missions among his fellow-countrymen, especially the many who serve in the United States Navy. He also contemplates starting a school for the teaching of the children of Japanese residents in America who wish their children instructed in their native language in addition to the education of the public schools.

MISS WILLARD'S RECORD.

New York Temperance Workers Make No False Claims for Her.

The statement coming from Cincinnati denying that Miss Frances E. Willard was the founder of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is quite unnecessary, according to New York temperance workers. If it has been stated that Miss Willard was the founder of the union, they say, it was by people who were not familiar with the work.

"It is quite correct," said Mrs. E. Louise Demorest, who was an intimate friend of Miss Willard, "that Mrs. Anna Wittenmeyer was the first President of the union which Mrs. McClellan Brown was instrumental in forming. Miss Willard was elected President after Mrs. Wittenmeyer had served for five years, and she then served for nineteen years, being re-elected almost unanimously each time."

"Miss Willard attended the first meeting of the National Convention as a delegate from the Chicago Union," said Mrs. Mary Towne Burt, President of the New York State W. C. T. U. "The temporary President, elected by the Committee on Permanent Organization, was Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing, who is living in New York now."

LEGAL NOTES.

Negligence. Contract to Labor on the Sabbath.—Anthony Solarz, a laborer employed by the Manhattan Railway Company, was ordered by its foreman to report at the company's blacksmith shop, on Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, Sunday morning, May 1, 1892. The plaintiff reported as requested, and, following the foreman's direction, ascended a scaffolding which the defendant had erected, some twenty feet or more in height. While working there one of the central boards broke, the end turned, and the plaintiff was precipitated to the ground, sustaining injuries which disabled him for life. The jury on the trial, which was had before Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court, in May, 1894, gave the plaintiff a verdict for $15,000. One of the points urged in defense was that the plaintiff was engaged in violating the Sunday law at the time of the accident, and, thus being a wrongdoer, could not recover. In denying the defendant's motion to set aside the verdict on this ground, the trial Judge wrote an opinion, (8 Misc., 656,) in which he said: "The Penal Code (Sections 263, 266,) prohibits manual labor and manufactures on the Sabbath; yet it is clear that the violation of these penal provisions had nothing whatever to do with the injury to the plaintiff, for it would have happened to him on any other day under similar conditions. It was not the day, but the neglect of the defendant, which caused the damage. A party violating the law is not on that account put at the mercy of others. He may not be able to recover for services rendered on the faith of the contract; but he is not for that reason to be physically disabled. In other words, the defendant, in order to escape from liability for its negligence, cannot plead a violation of the Sunday law which it invited." The General Term sustained the verdict of the opinion given, and the Court of Appeals, without writing any opinion, has affirmed the judgment on the law as laid down by the trial court.

⁂

Effect of a Determination of an Ecclesiastical Tribunal.—The Court of Appeals has decided in favor of Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, after reargument of his appeal from a decision of the Second Appellate Division, which affirmed an interlocutory judgment sustaining a demurrer interposed by the Rev. John F. Baxter to one of the defenses set up by the Bishop to his suit for about $4,000 balance of salary, claimed to be due him as pastor of the parish of Babylon for seven years, ending in 1892. The plaintiff claimed also about $2,500 for salary as chaplain of St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, for four years, ending August, 1896. The defense to which the demurrer was interposed was that all the matters in difference between the parties had been adjudicated by the Metropolitan Court of the Archdiocese of New York. Judge Vann, giving the opinion of the Court of Appeals, holds that the allegation in the complaint that by the rules and regulations of the Holy Roman Catholic Church a Bishop of the diocese holds all its property in his own name, as trustee, for its benefit, and that each priest assigned to duty is entitled to hold the Bishop individually liable for his salary, is not a sufficient allegation to sustain an action for salary brought by a priest against his Bishop. The Court held that as plaintiff claimed to recover for salary as a priest, not under an express contract, but by reason of some custom or law of the Church, and it appeared that the question in controversy had once been submitted by the parties to the ecclesiastical tribunal which the Church itself had organized for that purpose, the decision of the Church tribunal should be treated as a bar to the action and as a good defense in law.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ARRESTED AS A FIREBUG

Louis Grauer, a Convict's Son, Charged with Arson in the First Degree.

OTHER ARRESTS MAY FOLLOW

The Prisoner's Father Now Serving a Term of Thirty-six Years in Sing Sing for the Same Crime of Which the Son Is Accused.

Louis Grauer, whose father, Max Grauer, is serving a term of thirty-six years in Sing Sing Prison for arson in the first degree, was arrested by Detective Sergeant Cuff in the District Attorney's office in the Criminal Court Building yesterday morning on the same charge on which his father was convicted in 1895.

It is alleged that young Grauer set fire to a store kept by Louis Weisberg at 178 Canal Street on the night of Oct. 28, 1894. Indictments were found against four persons accused of causing this fire. One of the accused was Grauer, who at the time was but twenty-three years old, and who fled after the indictments were found. The others were Grauer's father, Mrs. Sarah Silvermeister, who was sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment, and Louis Rothman, who received the comparatively light sentence of fifteen years because he pleaded guilty.

Young Grauer went West, and was finally located by the authorities in San Francisco in 1896, at the time of the trial of Adolph Hirshkopf. Hirshkopf set fire to a building at 129 Suffolk Street, in which a little girl was burned to death. He was charged with murder by arson. In July, 1896, he was sent to Sing Sing Prison for life. Vernon M. Davis, then an Assistant District Attorney, sent word to Grauer that if he would come on from San Francisco and testify against Hirshkopf, a ticket would be given him to this city and all his expenses would be paid. The fugitive returned, and his testimony at the trial had much to do with the conviction of the accused.

It was generally understood that because of the testimony he gave, he was to be granted immunity from prosecution on the charge against him, but District Attorney Gardiner said yesterday that this was not the case. At any rate, Grauer remained in this city, and from that time until yesterday the bench warrant against him, which, since 1894, had been lying in the District Attorney's office, was not served.

Detective Cuff had been looking for Grauer for several days. He went a number of times to a house at 478 Grand Street, where the young man was supposed to live, but was not successful in finding him. Finally Cuff left word at this house that Assistant District Attorney Grady wished to see Grauer at Grady's office. At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning Grauer appeared there, and was immediately arrested. The prisoner was arraigned before Judge Cowing in the General Sessions Court, and, through his counsel, pleaded not guilty. He was remanded to the Tombs.

It is understood that two other arrests will follow in a few days. A short time ago John Nottman, of the firm of Stillman, Butler & Hubbard, who is one of the attorneys for the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company, went to Sing Sing Prison, and obtained valuable information from some of the firebugs serving terms there.

Grauer since he returned to this city has been engaged in the insurance business.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL SUITS.

Serious Outlook for Officers of the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx.

The officers of the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx were called up for examination yesterday morning in the Centre Street Police Court for wrecking the association, and the examination was adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

As the officers were leaving the court, Samuel I. Ferguson, a lawyer, served upon them papers in a civil action that he has brought against them and the association in equity proceedings in the Supreme Court, in behalf of the stockholders. This suit is to compel the officers to give an accounting of all the moneys, about $35,000, that should be in the Treasury, and pay it to the stockholders, and to have a receiver appointed to take charge of the concern for the purpose of paying the stockholders.

Mr. Ferguson said that Harris, the Secretary of the association, who is charged with having appropriated the missing money, is supposed to be somewhere near Paterson, N. J., as some of his relatives live in the neighborhood, although they all deny having seen him.

The value of the property of Harris and his wife, on which they gave a mortgage for $14,000 to cover the shortage, Mr. Ferguson said, was about $30,000, but there is already a previous mortgage of about $14,000 on it.

The complaint demands an answer within twenty days. Should judgment be rendered against them, the defendants must pay up or go to jail.

EX-CORONER COOMBS ON TRIAL.

The Brooklyn Official Faces a Jury on a Grand Larceny Charge.

Edward B. Coombs, ex-Coroner of Kings County, was placed on trial yesterday, in the Supreme Court, charged with grand larceny in holding bogus inquests. Justice Keogh presided. The day was spent in securing a jury.

The indictment charges that on Aug. 8, 1897, Coroners Coombs and Nason presented to City Auditor Sutton a bill for 325 inquests, alleged to have been held by them in July. At $8.50 an inquest, the bill amounted to $2,762.50, and they certified that this was correct. The prosecution intends to prove that in thirty of these cases no inquest was held. District Attorney Marean said yesterday that when the evidence was in the presumption would be that no inquests had been held in a majority of the 325 cases. In most of the cases the names of six jurors were signed to the inquisitions, but they were all in the handwriting of two men.

Mr. Marean and Assistant District Attorney Isaac M. Kapper appeared for the prosecution, and Frederick E. Crane and ex-Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr for the defendant. Mr. Crane moved to set aside the indictment, on the ground that it charged more than one crime; that the issues were improperly joined, and that the defendant was twice indicted for the same offense. The motion was denied and an exception taken.

The March Grand Jury Sworn In.

The March Grand Jury was sworn in by Judge Cowing yesterday. In addressing the jurors the Judge said that while outside of New York there were rumors of war, this city was quiet and orderly, and its people had reason to congratulate themselves because of this condition of affairs. The foreman of the new Grand Jury is Edward J. King, Jr., a dealer in furs at 97 Greene Street.

Tuesday, March 8th.

Corsets.

Sample Line of C. P. Corsets,
$1.85,
value $2.50 to $5.00.

Z. Z. Corsets,
$1.85,
value $2.75.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

OLD BARNEY EVICTED.

While the War Veteran Slept His Castle in Cat Alley Was Unroofed.

Amid the steps of brick and the forests of dismantled frames in Cat Alley the enemy finished their warfare with Old Barney by his signal defeat early yesterday morning. Barney drew off his forces, to wit, himself, and his baggage train, consisting of an old trunk, in true military style, and acknowledged himself beaten. Michael Coleman was his real name, but this was known to few. Children called him Barney Bluebeard because he detested women with all the force of his crabbed nature.

Old Barney was the bogie man of Cat Alley, the three or four tottering tenements of which had access with the outer world through a three-foot lane from Mulberry Street, opposite Police Headquarters. He is a veteran, having smelled powder frequently while serving in the Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers. When workmen began tearing down for the Elm Street extension in November Old Barney refused to move or believe he must move. All around his attic in the building directly across from Headquarters on the alley the structures were demolished and heaps of bricks and stone and piles of splintered timber rose around his citadel. In supreme possession of the alley, after the workmen left nights, Old Barney kept his courage and held his works.

Concerted movements by several parties of workmen, Barney's enemies, outgeneraled the old soldier. Before daybreak they mounted his roof, and ere old Barney realized the strategy, his home was unroofed. His few belongings were put in a dilapidated trunk, and Barney climbed out of his third-story window upon a pile of bricks that completely covered the front of the house. With dignity intact he scrambled down the treacherous path. In the front house he delivered his trunk into the keeping of a friendly janitor, and went out to seek lodgings. Such a smoke-begrimed, cobwebbed, dusty den as Barney's stronghold the house wreckers had never seen. Ruthlessly they dropped bricks on Barney's furniture, consisting merely of a broken stove, a bedstead, and two chairs, and in a few hours Barney was a dingy memory of a more dingy corner.

For years the old man has been feeble in mind. A notion that he was entitled to a pension that he would lose if he left Cat Alley in a measure accounts for his obstinacy. At times he would cross to Police Headquarters and tell in an incoherent manner of frauds he thought had been committed on him during the war.

When Col. Grant was Police Commissioner old Barney would wash himself once a week and start to confer with "the General's son" on his troubles. It is said as regularly as he approached the steps he was awe-stricken and backed away with a solemn salute. He had been on the rolls of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers at Hampton, Va., but he left there nine years ago. His friends will take steps to have him taken there.

FOR NEW YORK'S COMMERCE.

A Permanent Organization Formed to Advance It by Various Means.

The movement started last week under the auspices of the Produce Exchange and merchants not affiliated with it to form a permanent organization for the advancement of commerce out of the Port of New York was continued yesterday with hopeful results, a permanent organization having been formed in the rooms of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange.

Owing to the death of his brother, Gustav H. Schwab, who was Chairman of the first meeting, did not attend, and Frank Brainard, President of the Produce Exchange, presided. The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was accepted. This creates the Association for the Advancement of the Interests of the Port of New York with these officers: President—T. A. McIntyre; Vice Presidents—Alexander E. Orr, Frank Brainard, W. Bayard Cutting, W. L. Strong, Charles A. Schieren, William R. Grace, Charles S. Fairchild, Charles S. Smith, Hugh J. Grant, David McClure, A. S. Hewitt, Hugh Kelly, W. F. King, Darwin R. James, Gustavus C. Hopkins, Henry Hentz, Robert M. Thomson, Alfred E. Marling; Treasurer—Vincent Loeser; Secretary—Lewis H. Spence.

The objects of the association are "the preservation, extension, and development of the business interests of the Port of New York as affected by her avenues of communication and transportation from and to the West, by the condition of the harbor and its approaches, by the regulations governing the traffic of the port, and by other considerations directly connected with the City of New York as a commercial port." Any person actively interested in the welfare of the Port of New York may become a member of the association. Memberships shall be passed upon by the Executive Committee. These committees are created: On the Enlargements of Canals—Gen. E. C. O'Brien, Chairman; Henry Hentz, David Dows, Jr., Henry B. Hebert, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Frank Brainard, John P. Truesdell, David McClure, Charles Worthington, W. L. Strong, John Claflin, Alfred Romer, Evan Thomas. On the deepening and straightening of the approaches to the harbor and on the aids to navigation of the harbor—Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman; H. F. Dimock, William P. Clyde, H. A. Bourne, Charles H. Phelps, C. A. Griscom, Jr., Oswald Sanderson, A. Foster Higgins, John Jacob Astor. On Port and Terminal Charges—Edward R. Ladue, Chairman; David Bingham, Oscar S. Straus, Charles P. Armstrong, James D. Layng. The Executive Committee is to consist of the President, Treasurer, Secretary, Chairman of Canal Enlargement, Chairman of Deepening Channels, and Chairman of Port and Terminal Charges. This committee will have charge of the finances, and will have power to fill vacancies in the above committees and to add to them.

The meeting was addressed by State Senator Frank D. Pavey, who was introduced by Gen. E. C. O'Brien. The Senator is the author of the bill which would permit negotiations for the sale, lease, or other disposition of the State canals to the United States. He explained the constitutional obstacles to the prompt settlement of this question and the passage of the proposed seven-million-dollar canal appropriation. The bill to put the State in the position of a contracting party must pass this year to go before the Legislature next year, so that it can be voted on by the people in 1899. If it does not pass this year, it cannot go to the people before 1901.

Now, he said, is the time for the passage of the amendment to the Constitution. As to the seven-million-dollar bill, there was no evidence of intent on the part of the State Government and Legislature that the question should be submitted to the voters. It is not probable that this will occur before 1900, if at all.

Col. George S. Greene, Jr., formerly Engineer in Chief of the Department of Docks, indorsed the Government report on the project of a canal from the great lakes to the Hudson River made last July by Major Thomas W. Symons of the Corps of Engineers.

On motion of Mr. Brainard, the name of Senator Pavey was added to the Committee on Canals. The next meeting will be called by President McIntyre.

Buffon says that style is in the man himself.

Many a man with the reputation of buying from the highest-priced tailors, buys his clothing from us.

Why shouldn't he?

We can fit him in 10 minutes with what, at a tailor's, would take 10 days; and, in most cases, fit him without an alteration.

A larger stock to choose from, a saving of time, a saving of money.

Our $15 and $16 suits fit as well as the most expensive. So do our $16 and $18 overcoats.

We don't make to order but we make to fit.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. CARTER

Private Accounts of the Accused Officer Admitted in Evidence After Argument.

BIG SUMS DEPOSITED BY HIM

What Statements to Him from the Union Trust Company Show—Rights of Army and Navy Officers Discussed.

A large number of persons gathered in the board room of the Army Building, in Whitehall Street, yesterday, to hear the testimony in the case of Capt. O. M. Carter, United States Army, who is being tried by court-martial on charges involving the methods employed by him on work in Cumberland Sound, Ga., and other places in the South. Before the court convened Col. T. F. Barr, the Judge Advocate, announced that he had received a communication from Joseph T. Brown, Second Vice President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, requesting that he and the other members of the company have until Wednesday to answer the questions demanded by the court. The request was granted. Mr. Brown was one of the witnesses who, at the session of the court on Friday last, was adjudged in contempt for refusing to answer the questions of the court.

David N. Carvalho, the expert in handwriting, was the first witness called. Col. Barr offered in evidence a bill and voucher for $20,577.97 for work done in Cumberland Sound in 1895. The bill had been approved by Capt. Carter, and the voucher was signed by Anson M. Bangs. It was the check for this work that was returned by Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan to the American Exchange National Bank to have the indorsement guaranteed.

Mr. Carvalho said that he had examined the documents, and that the two signatures of Anson M. Bangs were in the handwriting of Michael A. Connolly.

Might Modify His Testimony.

Mr. Blair of counsel for Capt. Carter said to Mr. Carvalho:

"You identified the check, No. 269,473, for $29,659.82, drawn to the order of Anson M. Bangs by Capt. Carter, and dated April 5, 1895." A photograph of the check and its indorsement was shown to Mr. Carvalho, and he said the indorsement of the signature of Anson M. Bangs was in the handwriting of B. D. Greene.

"If we prove to you," said Mr. Blair, "that on the dates between the time the check was drawn, April 5, and the time it was paid at the Treasury, April 9, Mr. Greene was in London, would you still insist that the indorsement was in his handwriting or would you modify your testimony?"

"In that case," replied Mr. Carvalho, "I would have to modify my testimony, but I must insist now that the indorsement was written by Mr. Greene."

Col. Barr then suggested that the check might have been indorsed before it was filled out. Mr. Carvalho said that might be the case.

Major Henry M. Adams of the Engineer Corps was the next witness. He said that he was President of the Fortification Board of New York Harbor and was also a member of the Board of Officers which examined Capt. Carter at Savannah. A number of memoranda were then submitted to him for identification. They were from the Union Trust Company of New York, and contained some of the personal accounts of Capt. Carter. Major Adams identified them.

Mr. Blair objected to their being introduced as evidence, on the ground that they were signed by somebody unknown to the court. The papers in question were found among the personal effects of Capt. Carter in the Government letter files at Savannah.

Major Adams stated that he could not positively say that Capt. Carter was before the board when it examined the papers from the Union Trust Company.

One Objection Sustained.

The court retired to consider the matter, and when it returned to the room Gen. Otis said the court would sustain the objection, and the papers were not placed in evidence.

Col. Barr then offered in evidence nineteen statements made to Capt. Carter by the Union Trust Company, which showed his account with that concern from 1891 up to and including 1897. The amounts deposited and drawn from the company varied from $50 to $10,000. Major Adams testified that they were part of the documents found in the letter files at Savannah and identified them as such. Some of the statements showed various financial transactions which Capt. Carter had made for Robert F. Westcott, his father-in-law, and other persons.

Another objection was raised by Mr. Blair to allowing these papers to be introduced as evidence. Mr. Blair said that the papers were the private property of Capt. Carter, and that they had been seized by the United States Government and were therefore not admissible evidence. He also said the deposits had been made prior to October, 1896, when Capt. Carter was charged with embezzling large sums of money. He dwelt on the point that they were private papers, and according to the laws of the United States could not be placed in evidence without the consent of Capt. Carter.

Walter G. Charlton of Savannah, one of Capt. Carter's counsel, made an eloquent address in behalf of his client, and in favor of the objection to allowing the private property of the accused man to be placed in evidence against himself. Mr. Charlton said that the Government was illegally in possession of the papers, and it would be wrong to admit them. He maintained that there was no law by which the vested rights of a citizen of the United States were taken away from him when he became a member of the army or navy, no matter in what capacity he was employed, and that his private property was under the same protection as that of any other citizen.

Army Officers Not Slaves.

He spoke of Capt. Carter being called to Europe when his wife died and of how he had left his private property in the hands of his brother officers, who, he thought, were his friends. In speaking of the remarks made by Col. Barr that members of the army were different from other citizens and that they had fewer rights, Mr. Charlton said: "If that precedent is set, God knows where it will end. If the people of this country believed that the officers of the army and navy were slaves they would disband those bodies at once. No one would believe such a charge, however, and it is a disgrace to our country and our flag to mention such a thing."

Capt. Carter was visibly affected when Mr. Charlton spoke of his wife and his visit to Europe for the purpose of bringing her body home.

The court retired, and, after an hour's deliberation, returned. Gen. Otis stated that the objection was not sustained.

Col. Barr then read the statements from the Union Trust Company, and Capt. Carter will be called upon to explain how he came into possession of the large sums of money involved. Some of the accounts show that in a few months Capt. Carter deposited more than $25,000, while his salary is only $3,000 a year.

The stubbs of checks in a bankbook belonging, it is said, to R. F. Westcott, and showing that Capt. Carter used it, was next offered. In offering it Col. Barr said that he did so to show what Capt. Carter had been doing, and he added: "This is one of the means employed to cover up the work that was going on."

Major Adams was excused from testifying further, and Gen. Otis adjourned the court until to-day at 11 A. M.

The last session of the court here will be held on Wednesday. The court will then return to Savannah, when it is expected some interesting testimony will be given.

Tuesday, March 8th.

Ladies' Underwear.

Outing Flannel Underskirts,
—with scalloped edge—
25 cts.

Cambric Drawers,
—trimmed with embroidery—
50 cts.

Nainsook & Cambric Drawers
—trimmed with fine embroidery or lace—
98c. & $1.25.

Cambric Gowns,
—trimmed with lace or embroidery—
75c., 98c. & $1.25.

Nainsook Gowns,
—in different designs, trimmed with lace or embroidery—
$1.25 & $1.95.

Nainsook Chemises,
98c., $1.25 & $1.95.

Nainsook Corset Covers,
—tucked and drawn in at waist—
50 cts.

Cambric Skirts,
—trimmed with embroidery—
98c., $1.25, $1.95, 2.45

Cambric Skirts,
—trimmed with torchon or Point de Paris lace—
$1.95 & $2.95.

Silk Skirts,
—In black, also fancy stripe or check taffeta, with corded or tucked and dust ruffles—
$6.75.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Guzman Indicted for Murder.

Emil Guzman, who a week ago yesterday shot and killed Nicholas W. Pontius in East Fifty-ninth Street, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for murder in the first degree. His trial has been set down for next Friday in the General Sessions Court. This is the first example of District Attorney Gardiner's recently declared policy of bringing cases to trial more rapidly than ever before in this county. Guzman has made no explanation of why he killed Pontius.

Chapman Not Guilty of Slander.

Police Captain George S. Chapman has been sued by Louis Marquis for slander. Suit was begun yesterday before Justice Davy. Damages are placed at $8,000. Marquis charges that Chapman accused him of having been discharged from a hotel at Elberon and from two New York hotels for stealing towels and dishes. The jury, after one minute's consideration, brought in a verdict for the defendant.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Treasurer Boyer of the State Insurance Company of Pennsylvania has resigned.

Thomas Tiddgrace, Chicago agent of the Mutual Benefit Life, has been appointed Brooklyn manager of the Penn Mutual Life.

The New York State Insurance Department has begun an examination of the affairs and condition of the Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company.

The Attorney General of Illinois has instituted proceedings asking that the American Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Danville, Ill., be placed in the hands of a receiver.

A member of the Ohio Legislature has introduced a bill requiring that all life policies shall be given a paid-up cash value equal to the premiums paid, to be operative after the payment of two annual premiums.

Judge Barker of the Massachusetts Supreme Court has authorized Receiver Shattuck of the Mercantile Mutual Accident Association to dispose of its membership to the New England Mutual Accident Association.

The Western Union (Fire Underwriters) will convene its semi-annual meeting to-day at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis. A demand will be made for competitive rates on sprinkler business to meet the competition of the New England mutuals in Western States. The demand will be made through the Governing Committee by the companies which constitute the Factory Insurance Association. It may be decided to open the rates on all risks of this character. A large number of the more prominent members of the New York Tariff Association have gone to St. Louis to attend the meeting.

The insurance on the cotton bales destroyed by fire at a warehouse in Fountain Inn, Greenville County, S. C., on the 4th inst., has been distributed as follows: On the Cotton—Hartford, $7,029; Georgia Home, $4,288; Hamburg-Bremen, $2,775; British America, $2,700; Home of New York, $2,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $2,000; Phoenix of London, $2,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,000; New York Underwriters' Agency, $2,000; Niagara, $1,800; Western, $1,750; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $1,500; Aetna, $1,364; Caledonian, $1,000; North British and Mercantile, $750; Lancashire, $400. On the Building—North British and Mercantile, $1,300. The total amount of insurance, $37,150, approximates the value of the cotton, of which 1,300 bales were destroyed.

The firm of Lissberger, Jacobs & Harris, fire insurance brokers, 621 Broadway, issued a circular to a large number of real estate firms, under date of the 3d inst., offering to allow real estate men 35 per cent. commission on risks placed through them. The circular further stated that they represented the London and Lancashire, Royal, Sun, Commercial Union, British America, Merchants' of Newark, and National of Hartford. Most of these companies are in no way represented by Lissberger, Jacobs & Harris, and have received a disclaimer of any intention of misrepresentation from the brokerage firm. As the 35 per cent. commission was outlawed by the Tariff Association on Tuesday, the 1st inst., a copy of the circular has been forwarded to the Executive Committee.

LYCEUM. [illegible]
SECOND MONTH.
Tree of Knowledge
TO-DAY 2:30........DAVID BISPHAM
Adelaide To-day, 2:30, Beethoven comedy and the play of "Adelaide" with David Bispham, Julie Opp, and Marguerite Hall and Am. Orchestra.
At 11—LYCEUM—LENTEN—LECTURES.
At 11—LYCEUM—LENTEN—LECTURES.
........G. P. SERVISS........
Every morning this week at 11. This Tues., "Peter the Great"; Wed., "Greece"; Thursday, "Napoleon"; Friday, "Paris"; Sat., "The Alps." All begin at 11. Seats 50c. to $1.50. Same subjects next week.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2.
Last week of Wycherly's comedy,
THE COUNTRY GIRL.
MISS REHAN, as PEGGY
Previous to which at every performance the Japanese operetta,
LILLI TSE.
LAST MATINEES of double bill TO-MORROW and SATURDAY.
Next Tues.: School for Scandal, MISS REHAN as Lady Teazle.

Daly's BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
OASES OF ALGERIAN SAHARA.
To-day at 3 and To-morrow at 11.
Res. seats $1.50 & $1. Adm. 50c.
Thur., 11; Fri., 3; Sat., 11; "More About Japan."

DALY'S THEATRE.
Commencing Monday, March 14.
Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Sats., 11 A. M.
Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 P. M.
Famous moving pictures of the Passion Play, with descriptive lecture by Prof. Ernest Lacy.
Reserved seats $1. General admission 50c.
⁂Sale begins this morning at Box Office.

PROCTOR'S High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
23D ST. The gifted and charming actress,
Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, and Max Figman. Dainty one act play, Mrs. Hilary Regrets.
ANIMATED NOTE MUSIC SHEET, GARDNER & ELY, SAVILLE SLOAN COMEDIANS, KITTY MITCHELL, BARRY AND FELIX, & OTHER STARS.

Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 2.
EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX.
Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
Afternoon at 3; Evening at 9.
New Programme Cinematograph Views.
Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 2.

AMERICAN 42D & 8TH AV. TEL. 3147-38.
Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2.
4TH MONTH CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. GENEE'S TUNEFUL NANON.
"All good singers."—World.
All Seats 25c., 50c., 75c. WED. MAT. 25c. SAT. MAT. 25c., 50c.
Next Week—Spectacular Production SINDBAD.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M.
LILLIAN BURKHART, JOS. HART, AND CARRIE DE MAR, G. FULLER GOLDEN, MAXWELL AND SIMPSON, DIXON, BOWERS, AND DIXON, GEORGE EVANS, MARK MURPHY, LILLIE WESTERN, THE BLONDELLS, BENNETTO, AND MANY OTHERS.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St.
Evs8., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MR. JOHN DREW.
ONE SUMMER'S DAY.
FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3—"NORWAY."

CARNEGIE HALL.
2d Recital Friday aft. March 11, at 2:30. JOSEF HOFMANN
Seats $2.00, $1.50, and $1.00, at box office and at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MANHATTAN. Broadway and 33d St. Matinée To-morrow.
WAY DOWN EAST.
Next Sunday Eve.—Innes and His Band.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS.
Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman. Mch. 21, 150th Perf. Manuf'd by Gorham.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS DAILY, 2 AND 8.
GO WHERE THE CROWD GOES.

BIJOU WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES
LAST 2 WEEKS.
Monday, March 14th, "SMITH NIGHT." American Flag Sofa Cushion Souvenir.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
16th week of the Melodramatic Wonder,
THE WHITE HEATHER.
Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
WM. H. Crane Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
A Virginia Courtship.
MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:15.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway.
Evenings, 8:30 Mat. Sat. OH! SUSANNAH!
Preceded nightly, 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL, IN DANGERFIELD '95.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors
100th Performance March 30, Souvenirs.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat.
CHIRGWIN—CHARMION,
RITCHIE—ROGERS BROS.
JULIE MACKEY, AND 10 OTHER BIG ACTS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
HENRY MILLER Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
THE MASTER.
Evenings, 8:25. Matinée, 2:15.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av., Mats. Wed. & Sat.
New Features. Company of 70, inc. Walter Jones.
IN GAY NEW YORK.
NEXT WEEK—A Hired Girl.

Irving Place Theatre TO-NIGHT, Ohnet's "Ironmaster."
Wed'y, Testimonial to Julie Kopacsy,
"THE RED WALLET," (1 time.)

COLUMBUS ANDREW MACK,
An Irish Gentleman.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. THE HEART OF MARYLAND, with MRS. LESLIE CARTER.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
WHITNEY OPERA CO. A Normandy Wedding.

The Big Beauty Show! CASINO! 100TH SOUV. Ngt., Mch. 23. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN! Telephone Girl!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ELITA PROCTOR OTIS in OLIVER TWIST.

LECTURES.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 700 PARK AVENUE.
PROFESSOR WILLIAM KNIGHT, LL. D., of the University of St. Andrew's, Scotland, will lecture in the Adams Chapel,
TUESDAY, MARCH 8TH, AT 8:15 P. M.
Subject: "WORDSWORTH."
SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH, AT 3:30 P. M.
Subject: "COLERIDGE."
The attendance of all interested is cordially invited.

Deputy Warden O'Shea's Trial.

The hearing which began several weeks ago on the charges preferred by Warden Fallon of the Tombs Prison against Night Deputy Warden Edward O'Shea was resumed yesterday morning before Commissioner of Correction Lantry. O'Shea was on the stand himself for some time, but his testimony was of little consequence. When William Evers was testifying against O'Shea the latter cried out: "Evers, you're a—" but before the could finish the sentence his counsel hushed him up.

Mgr. de Concilio Very Ill.

Mgr. Januarius de Concilio, rector of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, has been seriously ill for some time from heart disease, but his condition was not considered serious. Last night he was prostrated, and at a late hour it was said that the last rites of the Church had been administered, and it was not expected that the rector would live through the night.